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THE

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THE HOME.

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Vol 27 No. 19
Whole No. 440

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1908.

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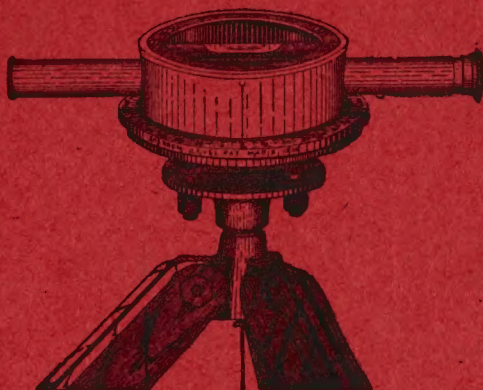
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If you would save time and money also, have it driven with one of their new Model Combination Engines.

Write us about it.

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CONTENTS

	Page		Page
FIELD—		The World's Meat Supply	795
A Day at the Brandon Experimental Farm	779	Names of Different Parts of the Harness	796
Oats in Wheat Field	781	Useful Medicines	796
A New Wheat Humbug	781	HOUSEHOLD—	
Being Careful of Weed Seeds	808	Life	797
Changes in the Manitoba Grain Act	809	The "Spell" at Number Six	797
FARM MACHINERY—		Signs of Autumn	800
Considerations for Those Thinking of Using Traction Power for Fall Plowing	782	The Crown of Righteousness	800
Boiled Down Paragraphs from Letters Sent in by Traction Plowmen	782	Home Dressmaking	801
EDITORIAL—		Water Supply for Country Homes	802
The Need for Better Management	784	A Day at Elk Island Park	803
A Centennial for Western Canada	784	The Misfortune of Wrong Thinking	804
A Hopeful Sign	784	BOYS AND GIRLS	805
President Roosevelt and the Farmer	784	GARDEN AND FORESTRY	
FAIRS—		The Indian Head Forestry Station	806
The Canadian National Exhibition	785	Secure Catalogues Now for Fall Bulb Planting	807
DAIRY—		Well Kept School Grounds	807
Babcock Test for Butterfat	786	Railways and Tree Planting	807
POULTRY—		For the Prevention of Prairie Fires in Manitoba	808
Poultry Houses	788	AMONG THE BREEDERS	813
Sitting Proclivities of the Orpingtons	790	CORRESPONDENCE—	
LIVE STOCK—		The Home Dairy Competition at Winnipeg Fair Not a Test of Separators	814
With the Range Sheepmen	791	More Stringent Homestead Inspection	814
A Circular Barn	792	Has Found Water Beneath Ant Hills	814
Marketing Alberta Cattle	792	MARKETS	815
The Chilled Meat Trade	793	MISCELLANEOUS—	
Preparations used in Dipping Sheep for Scab	794	Open Season for Game in Manitoba	787

President Roosevelt on the Needs of the Farmer.

President Roosevelt, with his accustomed habit of keeping "something doing," has now requested five of the prominent figures in his country to make an investigation into the conditions of life on the farm and report to him with recommendations for improvement. The report, with any additional recommendations which the president himself may desire to make, will be incorporated in a message which he will send to congress probably early next year.

The men President Roosevelt has asked to act as an investigating committee are Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the New York College of Agriculture; Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Ia.; President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of the Massachusetts Ag-

ricultural College; Gifford Pinchot, of the United States Forest Reserve; and Walter H. Page, editor of the World's Work, New York.

The sincerity of the President, and likewise his wisdom, in appointing such a commission, are now being discussed pro and con by the party papers across the line, but whatever view one may take of these matters, the words of the President, in asking Prof. Bailey to accept the chairmanship, are worthy of reproduction as an expression of his opinion regarding the status to which agriculture and rural life should attain. The letter reads:

My Dear Prof. Bailey: No nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well being of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil, for it is upon their welfare, material and moral, that the welfare of the rest of the nation ultimately rests. In the

United States, disregarding certain sections and taking the nation as a whole, I believe it to be true that the farmers in general are better off today than they ever were before. We Americans are making great progress in the development of our agricultural resources. But it is equally true that the social and economic institutions of the open country are not keeping pace with the development of the nation as a whole.

The farmer is, as a rule, better off than his forebears; but his increase in well being has not kept pace with that of the country as a whole. While the condition of the farmers in some of our best farming regions leaves little to be desired, we are far from having reached so high a level in all parts of the country. In portions of the south, for example, where the Department of Agriculture, through the farmers' co-operative demonstration work of Dr. Knapp, is directly instructing more than 30,000 farmers in better methods of farming, there is nevertheless much unnecessary suffering and a needless loss of efficiency on the farm.

I doubt if any other nation can bear comparison with our own in the amount of attention given by the governments, both federal and state, to agricultural matters. But practically the whole of this effort hitherto has been directed toward increasing the production of crops. Our attention has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming.

In the beginning this was unquestionably the right thing to do. The farmer must first of all grow good crops in order to support himself and his family. But when this has been secured the effort for better farming should cease to stand alone and should be accompanied by an effort for better business and better living on the farm. It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money, comfort and social advantages from the crops he grows as that he should get the largest possible returns in crops from the land he farms. Agriculture is not the whole of country life. The great rural interests are human interests and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good kind of life on the farm. This problem of country life is in the truest sense a national problem.

It is especially important that whatever will serve to prepare country children for life on the farm, and whatever will brighten home life in the country and make it richer and more attractive for the mothers, wives and daughters of farmers should be done promptly, thoroughly, and gladly. There is no more important person, measured in influence upon the life of the nation, than the farmer's wife, no more important home than the country home, and it is of national importance to do the best we can for both.

The farmers hitherto have had less than their full share of public attention along the lines of business and social life. There is too much belief among our people that the prizes of life lie away from the farm. I am, therefore, anxious to bring before the people of the United States the question of securing better business and better living on the farm, whether by co-operation between farmers for buying, selling, and borrowing; by promoting social advantages and opportunities in the country; or by any other legitimate means that will help to make country life more gainful, more attractive, and fuller of opportunities, pleasures and rewards for the men, women and children of the farms.

My immediate purpose in appointing this commission is to secure from it such information and advice as will enable me to make recommendations to congress upon this extremely important matter. I shall be glad if the commission will report to me upon the present condition of country life, upon what means are now available for supplying the deficiencies which exist, and upon the best methods of organized, permanent effort in investigation and actual work along the lines I have indicated.

You will doubtless also find it necessary to suggest means for bringing about the better adaptation of rural schools to the training of children for life on the farm. The national and state agricultural departments ultimately must join with the various farmers' and agricultural organizations in the effort to secure greater efficiency and attractiveness in country life.

With the single exception of the conservation of our national resources which underlies the problem of rural life there is no other material question of greater importance now before the American people. I shall look forward with the keenest interest to your report.

Something to Think About.

The results of poor summer fallowing last year or of improperly preparing the seed bed for the grain in the spring this year are most noticeable at this time. Some sections of the country have had insufficient rainfall and where the seed was "muddled" in on a piece of poorly fallowed land the yield will be extremely low. A drouth will prove injurious to the best fallow in the country, but where it strikes a poorly prepared seed bed the result is little short of disastrous. This is a fact driven home hard many times to many farmers and yet the lesson is seemingly never learned.

We do not like to believe in the theory that every man is a thief and rascal until he proves himself differently, but it suggests an application that might be well made by some who this year are suffering from a lack of moisture just at the needed time. Here is the application: Farm every year as though a drouth were expected. The very best year that we may get will be none too good for a properly tilled summer fallow or a well prepared seed bed and the bad years will go hard enough when our very best efforts are put forth. Even though land is cheap and the soil rich, good tilling is the foundation of successful wheat raising.

While riding up and down the field on the binder the grain may look woefully thin and it may occur to some one that such might not have been the case had there not been so much haste in getting the seed into the ground. "Haste makes waste" is as true with wheat growing as with anything else, and especially if it is haste at the expense of thoroughness. Perhaps the haste was not alone in preparing the seed bed; it may have been in the securing of seed, in either case the result being the same—a light harvest. Some of us know what extensive farming is, but what we need to practice is more of intensive farming. Just a few days ago we saw one man shocking after an eight foot binder drawn by four horses, or rather we saw him sitting behind a shock while the binder was getting enough cut ahead to keep him busy. There had not been as much rain on that field as was needed, but when we saw a field near by, all in shock, that would yield fifteen bushels per acre, it dawned upon us that it was surely not merely a matter of moisture precipitation that caused the difference of ten or fifteen bushels in the wheat yield.

Lack of moisture for the crop has been by no means universal this year. But there is one thing that is almost universal among farmers, and that is the weed problem. It looms up most vividly at harvest time, when we get at close range with the crop and will no doubt again forcibly present itself at the elevator. The owner of a fine piece of Preston wheat, estimated to yield 30 bushels per acre, said the other day that if it had not been for the weeds in it he believed it would have made 35 bushels of clean wheat. That was truly a misfortune, perhaps unavoidable in that and many similar cases under our present system of farming, but the lesson is this: Now is the wrong time to lament. The weed question needs study, and our farms need more careful working.

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20-lb. tin of

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Table Syrup

In any general store in Canada. Pure, Rich, Healthful and
Nourishing. It is a food for young and old—
Remember to order "Crown" brand.

EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO., Ltd.
MONTREAL

(Note particularly Item on Market Situation.)

TO GRAIN GROWERS

If you want to get the highest prices for your wheat, oats, barley and flax, ship to the old pioneer firm of McBEAN BROS., established 1884.

If you are on the C.P.R., ship to Fort William, if on the C.N.R., ship to Port Arthur. Bill to your own order, advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, and we will watch the grading. Send your Bill of Lading in to us and we will remit you a liberal advance on same and will send the balance as soon as we get the out-turns.

We give special attention to low grade wheat and at times it pays to forward same to Ontario to be sold to the Millers. We keep ourselves thoroughly posted, and we always follow the instructions we receive from the shipper, but if the selling be left to our judgment we can very often strike the top of an advancing market.

We send the shipper an invoice for each car and attach either the original or duplicate copies of the inspector's certificate and the out-turns. Our aim is to satisfy the shipper in every respect, and we are certain if you give us a trial it will lead to a continuance of your patronage.

We have the best of connections in the East for oats, barley and flax, and can always pay the highest prices.

Write for our grain letter and shipping instructions, which will explain more fully the advantages in shipping to us.

We are licensed and bonded by the Dominion Government to carry on business.

McBEAN BROS., Box 1451, Winnipeg, Man.

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MARKET SITUATION.— "Farmers, hold your wheat!" If there ever were or ever will be conditions over the whole world possessing an unerring tendency to force prices upward, we most decidedly have them right now. It would be difficult to even imagine conditions more suitable to cause a strong active demand for our grain at bonanza prices. To explain:—(1) The world's visible supply at present is the smallest in years; (2) The exceedingly small crops of last year have created an enormous shortage in both importing and exporting countries; (3) Russia, practically the largest exporting country in the world (exporting millions of bushels weekly), will have only a very small quantity to export this year; (4) The American visible supply decreased both this week and last week, while the same weeks other years have shown a large increase; (5) The United States crop is only an average one, while our own Canadian crop can only boast of a fair yield at the most; (6) The demand for American wheat by the European markets is becoming stronger each day, and Europe is holding off buying our wheat expecting that when the rush of our wheat begins they will be able to buy it at lower prices—they want the wheat and must have it, and the limit for holding off is about reached. Practically all market news is in favor of higher prices, and we predict even bigger values for our grain than last year. Don't sell your grain if you can possibly hold it. Ship it yourself to Fort William or Port Arthur, and if possible get the Bank to give you a small advance on the bill of lading rather than sell. If you are forced to dispose of your grain, only sell enough to carry you over until say January. By hook or crook hold your wheat. Do anything else rather than sell early in the season. If you have not enough grain to fill a car, put in a partition and get a neighbor to load the other part of the car. Wheat, both high and low grades, is worth big money this year if you are able to hold, and you cannot afford to incur the loss you are sure to make if you sell early. We want the farmers to make the most of this opportunity. A big price means better financial condition, better work, more land, more wheat, more prosperity, and a big, widespread, healthy opinion throughout the world of this great grain growing country of ours. Whether you honor our firm or some other grain commission firm with your shipments, the advice we give is the same to all, and we cannot boom it forth too loud, strong, or penetrating: "Hold Your Grain"

If you write us any time regarding the market we will gladly give you our best advice.—McBean Bros.

Sept. 1, 1908

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The "Empire" Brands of Wall Plaster are in greater demand than ever. This is owing to the reliability of the Product, and to the fact that plaster manufactured from Gypsum is the only perfect wall covering.

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"Empire" Cement Wall Plaster

"Empire" Finish Plaster

"Gold Dust" Finish Plaster

"Gilt Edge" Plaster of Paris

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Shall we send you some literature on plaster?

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. Ltd.

Office and Mill: WINNIPEG, MAN.



Are YOU ready for the COLD SNAP?

Remember if you wish your Feet **Cosy** and **Comfortable**, be wise in time,

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CLOG WAREHOUSE,

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"G" Brand Grained Leather CLOGS

(Cosily Lined with Thick Brown Felt)

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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"Myself, one man and cook (one team) can average 17 acres per day in breaking if the soil is not too heavy. Seven barrels of Gasoline will break 100 acres. Last spring, one man and myself drilled and harrowed 40 to 50 acres per day." A. E. Cummings, Swift Current, Sask., in the March 20, 1908 issue of The Nor'-West Farmer."

"I use 8 disc plows, and go 8 inches deep, and pull 18 feet of harrows behind. Fifteen acres per day, at an average cost of 65 cents for fuel was our average day. . . . I also hauled 300 bus. wheat $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the elevator at one trip, at a cost of one cent per bushel. . . . My engine on dry footing will do as much work as 20 horses,

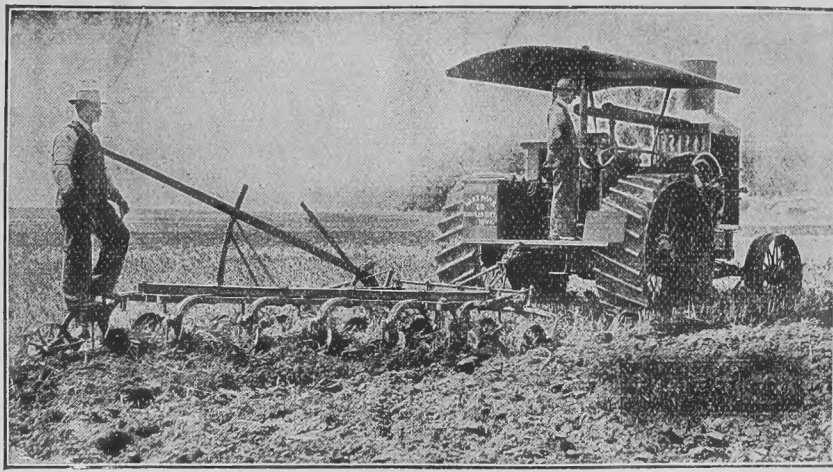
with one man to look after the engine, and one to look after the plows." J. C. Bryan, Summerberry, Sask., in March 20, 1908 issue of The Nor'-West Farmer.

COMPARED WITH HORSES.

The Hart-Parr will do a full day's work on the hottest as well as on cool days—on days when horses chafe and get sore, and you must go easy and accomplish little. The steel and iron of this powerful "Modern Farm Horse" never tires. You drive it through, day after day, to its maximum capacity. It requires no attention, involves no expense when not working—and it will do the work of 20 horses.

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The double cylinders ensure steady power. The gears and sliding parts are protected from dust and grit. The self-cleaning wave driver cleats give greatest efficiency in all kinds of soil. The oil cooling device insures steady operation in cold weather. Fuel cost can be lowered by the use of Kerosene.

Have you asked yet for our catalog? We can only begin to tell you here, about the Hart-Parr. It would pay you to plow with it this fall. Let us talk business with you.

Its distinctive construction is the one reason for the Hart-

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FOR FARMERS GRAIN MEN ELEVATORS OR TRACK BUYERS A POPULAR LABOR SAVING MACHINE

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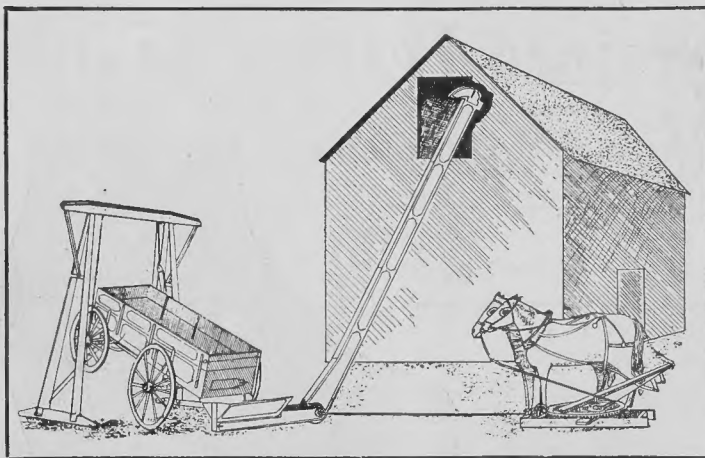
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IT SAVES MONEY IN BIG CHUNKS

The ACME is light in weight, yet strong and durable. It is simple without complicated mechanism to get out of order. It is adapted to fill any bin building or car. It is low in price, therefore every farmer should own one.

The complete outfit consists of a Horse Power Elevator and Dump Rack.

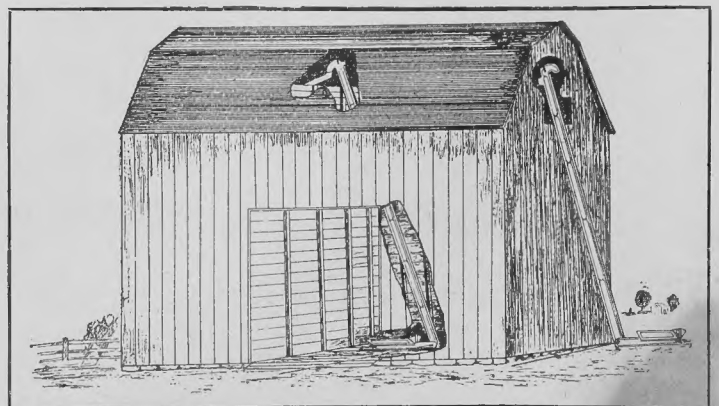


speed the greater the capacity. It can't be clogged by overloading.

The ACME will elevate the grain at any angle or carry it with the conveyor in a horizontal position. It is just as easy to load into a car as into a granary or barn. It will put a load of grain anywhere you want it, in from 3 to 5 minutes.

If you have power, you already have a part of the outfit. Let us quote you on the balance. Find out how handy, and how little the outfit costs, by writing for full information and prices to

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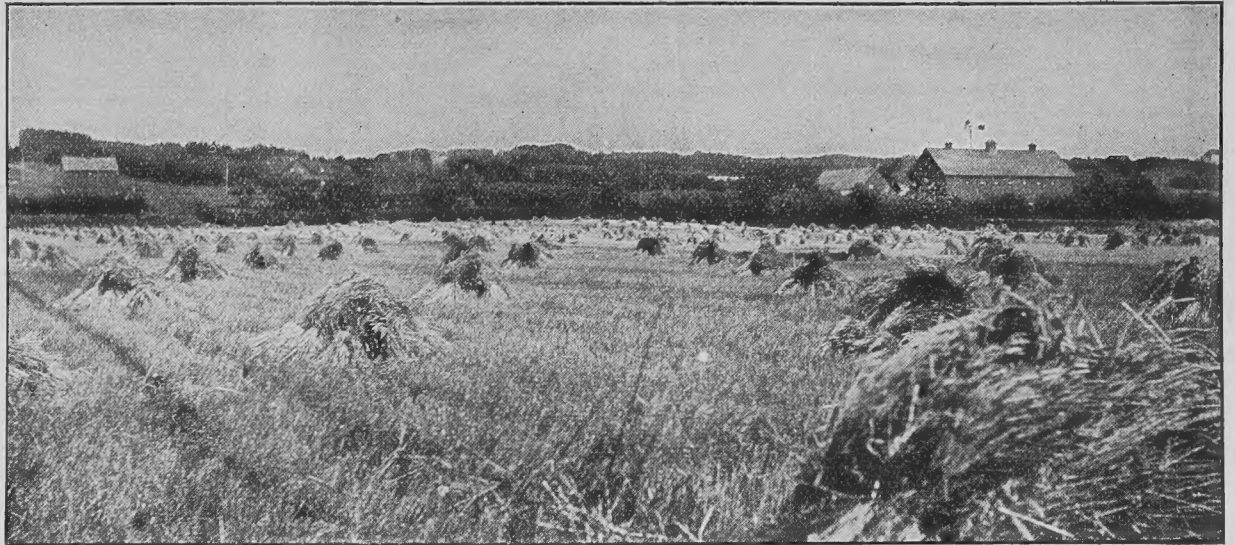
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A Day at the Brandon Experimental Farm.

It is very doubtful if the Brandon Experimental Farm has ever looked any better than it has been looking this fall. The weather experienced at Brandon this year has brought the crop in early and kept it bright in the straw, and this has suited the Experimental Farm crop just to a nicety. On the lighter and higher lands of the district some of the fields are rather thin in the stand, but the valley land on the Farm is so fertile that in a year of generally heavy straw the crops here are almost sure to break down. This year, however, very little trouble has been experienced on this score, and on the whole the crop on this farm is the best that the writer has seen this year.



Field of White Fife and Stanley Wheats, Brandon Experimental Farm.

In the wheat test plots were sown seed of a series running from one hard down to two feed. To one who is accustomed to advocating the use of noth-

ray that during the first two or three week's growth there was quite a noticeable difference in the plots, but as the spring season was so favorable this difference

but at least one thing was plain, and that was that in a good seed bed and with a favorable spring any kind of seed that would germinate, almost no matter how weak, would produce a fairly good crop. The seed for the test just referred to was secured from the inspection office at Winnipeg, and was, in fact, taken from the standard samples. It might, therefore be considered to be a very fair representation of the wheat that is grown and sold commercially by our farmers. It represented the average of our wheat crops, even after they had been given enough cleaning to escape dockage. In very striking contrast to these was the crop on the plot immediately adjoining. This plot was sown with registered Red Fife seed, produced by hand selection. In the plots sown with the commercial seed was a mixture of many varieties of wheat, some oats, some barley and a miscellaneous assortment of other plants even less desirable. In the plot with the registered seed the stand was even, the grain was ripening together, there were no other sorts of grain, and there was a beautiful uniformity. It was an obvious lesson even to the most casual observer that a farm sown with pure, clean seed of this class would yield a crop that would be worth a great deal more, even for commercial purposes, than a similar farm sown with the average seed of the country.

The tests in smut preventives have



Rows of White Spruce and Manitoba Maples bordering the main driveway at the Brandon Experimental Farm. These trees were set out here about 18 years ago and are now about 27 feet high, the spruce trees growing at the present time two feet a year.

At the time of our visit (August 17) some of the fields of oats and barley had been cut, and the wheat was ready for the binder. One of our illustrations is of a field of Banner oats that ought to thresh out about 100 bushels to the acre, and some of the wheat should make yields of around 35 or 40 bushels, and a beautiful sample at that. One field of Red Fife and another of Preston that we saw side by side were, all things considered, probably the two best wheat fields that we have seen this fall.

In the test plots the Preston still enjoys about four or five days the advantage of Red Fife in the matter of earliness, and also holds right up in regard to yield. A new hybrid named Marquis originated at Ottawa by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, and receiving its first year's trial at Brandon this year, has come in quite early, being ready for the binder on August 12th, and is practically undistinguishable from Red Fife in its general appearance.

ing but high grade seed, the first sight of these comes as something of a jolt, the apparent difference being so very slight. We were informed by Mr. Mur-

ference became less obvious as the season advanced. It may be that the threshing machine will show more difference here than is apparent to the eye,



A Crop of Banner Oats that should yield about 100 bushels to the acre, Brandon Experimental Farm.

not given any very noteworthy results this season as there has been so very little smut even where the seed was untreated.

In oats the Banner still keeps its lead, and in barley the Mensury is recommended as perhaps the best all round variety. A field of this variety was being cut and was a very heavy crop.

A few excellent plots of peas were seen, and Supt. Murray said that he hoped to grow them in larger quantity another year to use for pig pasture while in the green state. For this purpose they give excellent results, as they are such good pig feed both green and ripe. When crops of them are allowed to ripen, they are taken off with the pea harvester, in the same way as so many farmers handle considerable areas on the eastern farms. While the pea crop may never take a very large place in the farming system of the West, it is well to remember that it does very well with us and that once the difficulties in harvesting are overcome it is a splendid feed adjunct upon the farm. Besides this, pea ground will almost always yield a good wheat crop the year following.

Some very satisfactory results in alfalfa and clover growing have been had this season. One of the first things that greeted the eye in coming to the farm was a second cut of alfalfa, coiled ready for stacking. This second cut was being saved in excellent condition, and would yield about one and a half or one and three-quarter tons to the acre.

We noted that this piece of alfalfa

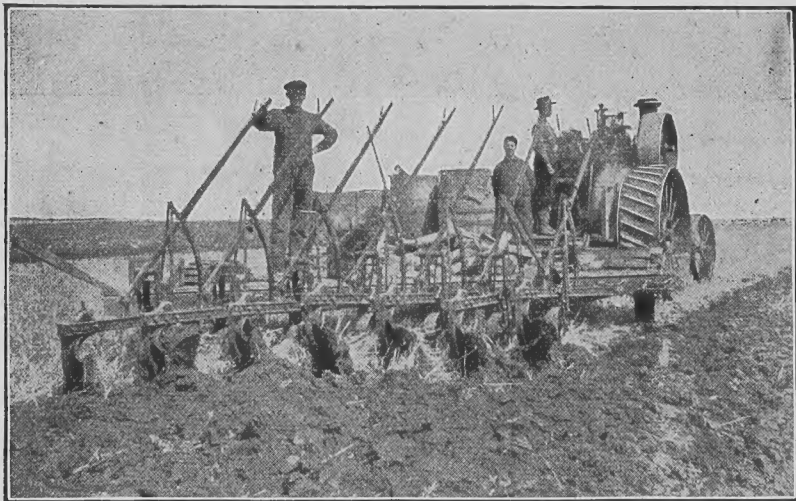
follows: Two crops wheat; next year oats, seeding down with oats; hay two years; corn or roots one year.

On higher land we saw a field of barley with which had been sown rye grass seed and red clover. Mr. Murray, however, said that he had found oats a better crop to seed down with than barley.

Among the corn patches a good deal of difference was to be seen between varieties, although most sorts had made a very fair growth. Quite an early sort is Northwestern Dent. This had been used for field sowing and the cobs were well matured even in the middle of August. It had not, of course, made as rank a growth as some of the other later sorts, but maturity is even a more important consideration in corn growing than mere length of stalk. Northwestern Dent is easily two weeks ahead of some of the other sorts growing alongside.

A crop that had made wonderful growth was the rape crop. This had been sown on June 10th, and ten weeks afterward was fully 20 inches high, and as thick as the proverbial "hair on a dog's back." The rape plot was divided into small patches by small temporary fences and was being inhabited by a bunch of half grown pigs, who were hopelessly trying to pasture it down. For the hog raiser, rape properly put in on a rich piece of land, is simply a wonderful crop, and it is a sight to see the way it has grown at Brandon this year.

Although live stock experimental work has never been made a very



Hauling a Cockshutt Engine Gang, owned by Doble Bros., 9 miles north-west of Neepawa.

had been sown in drills, having been put in as one would sow wheat. Mr. Murray, when asked as to his method, said that he sowed alfalfa seed mixed with chopped wheat. He could thus secure a bulk of stuff that the ordinary drill would handle, and by keeping it mixed evenly he was able to regulate the number of pounds to the acre to a nicety. Besides this, the seed was all put down to a depth where it would get moisture, and yet none of it was covered too deeply. By broadcasting and harrowing in, less uniformity could be secured, and consequently more seed was wasted.

A mixture of western rye grass and red clover sown in 1907 made an excellent hay meadow this year, cutting about 2½ tons to the acre. Mr. Murray was quite pleased with this mixture. The rye grass by itself makes a hay that is slippery and consequently hard to handle. The clover remedies this fault, while the rye grass probably helps somewhat in absorbing the sapiness of the clover. Both are ready for the mower at practically the same time. This piece, and in fact all the clover patches, had made an excellent aftermath following the taking off of the hay crop.

A fair catch of grass and clover had been secured on one patch by seeding down with oats, sowing the grass seed with the grass seed attachment to the drill. The mixture used was 8 lbs. of red clover and 4 lbs. timothy to the acre.

A piece of 30 acres in the flats down right close to the river is being started on a crop rotation with a view to testing its adaptability to average farm conditions. The rotation proposed is as

prominent feature of the farm's work, quite a number of pigs and young cattle are being kept. A bunch of two year old steers has been bought up, and further tests will be made next winter in outdoor and indoor feeding. Also a small herd each of Short-horns and Ayrshires are kept, and the bulls at the head of these herds are both right good animals. In connection with the feeding arrangements, some changes are being made in the silos and root cellar; the old silos built into the main part of the barn are being torn out and a new stave silo is being built at the north side of the barn. Also in the embankment here a new root cellar is being installed.

Considerable improvement has been made during the past year about the arboretum. Among the ornamental trees a number of individuals have been taken out in the crowded places, and the general appearance improved thereby. There is much to learn here, and the ease with which the beauty of our best trees can be observed has been increased by this thinning. The magnificent rows of trees that line the main drive have for years been a conspicuous feature of the landscape, and their remarkable growth is still very striking. The drive is lined on either side by a row of Manitoba maples, and outside of these is a row on either side of native white spruce. These trees have been set out about 18 years, and their present appearance may be judged from the illustration accompanying. The maples and spruce are now crowding each other too much and in consequence the thick bottom growth of the spruce is being injured somewhat. The writer would be inclined to cut out the maple

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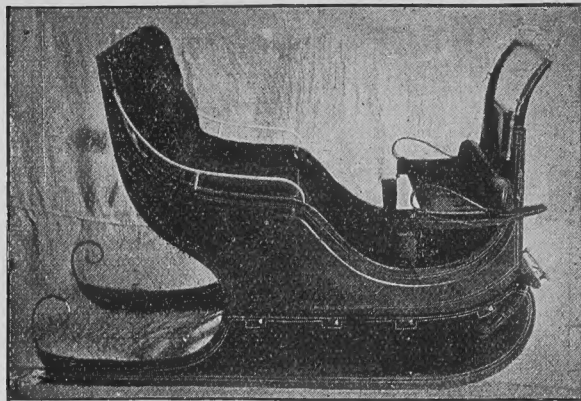
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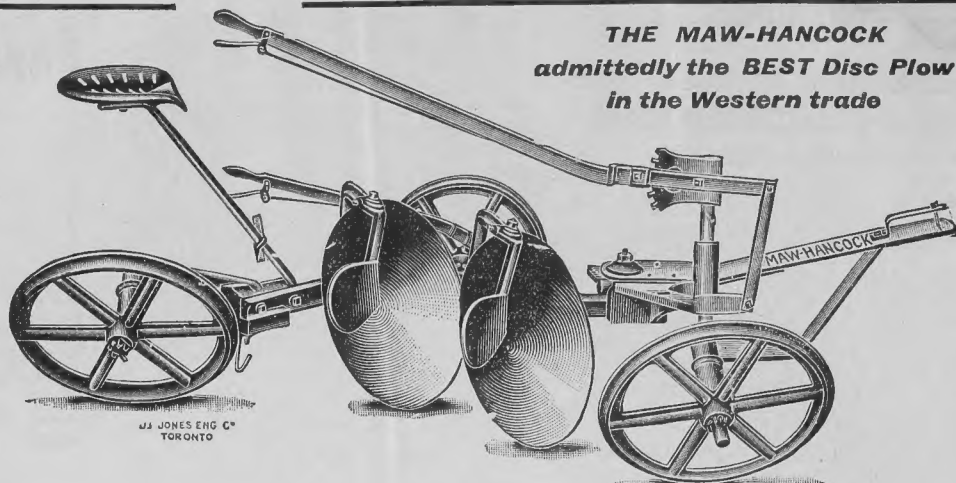


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and then—just watch the spruce trees grow. We have not seen a much better illustration anywhere of the possibilities of this beautiful native conifer, which is so valuable for permanent planting.

In the apple orchard the trees were going very badly with apple blight, which really seems to be a very discouraging state of things after the pains in breeding and testing new sorts that have been taken. The blight has done a great deal of damage in Minnesota orchards, but this is the first serious attack that there has been at Brandon.

Oats in Wheat Field.

Not wild oats—they're common enough in wheat fields—they are not the kind we desire to recommend. We simply wish to mention an idea that we have seen this year in practice on the farm of a thrifty Saskatchewan farmer and that may be of value to someone else. This man had a wheat field in which there were a few potholes. Evidently these had been too wet at the

time of seeding to put the team into. The plan followed was to leave them for about two weeks and then, when they were dry enough, sow them to oats. This provided a field with a few patches of perhaps one or two acres each of green oats mixed with ripe wheat. In cutting, the binder could be run straight through, and the oat sheaves separated and stooked by themselves. Thus the low spots were utilized to grow good oat sheaf feed for the horses, and gave a more profitable crop than a growth of weeds or a small lot of green and shrivelled or frozen wheat that would not only have been of little value but would actually have lowered the grade of the remainder when it was mixed all through with the rest.

A New Wheat Humbug.

During the past month and a half The Nor-West Farmer has received letters from some unknown party in the United States telling of the wonderful yields of a new wheat known as Alaska. Being very doubtful of the bona fides of the story, we have very carefully deposited the letters, as they came, in the capacious interior of the office waste paper basket, believing that if the new cereal should happen to prove itself to be the wonderful discovery it was claimed to be the earth would soon be filled with it anyway, even without our aid.

But the editors of some of our western exchanges, who were supplied with similar information, took more kindly to it, and so a number of the local papers have published the tale of this new wheat, which was said to have been discovered by a rancher in Idaho, and to have increased from a single stalk in 1904 to 75,000 bushels being grown on 700 acres in the crop of 1908.

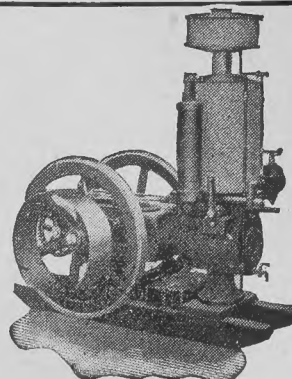
Not only has the announcement of this wheat been made through some of the Western Canadian papers, but also through a number of those of the Western States, and it was evidently the intention of some fake seed firm to work up an excitement in order to unload a large quantity of some little known class of seed on the public at very high figures. In fact, it has already been offered in the Western States for \$5 per pound or in large amounts at \$20 per bushel, and orders have been placed at those figures.

In view of all this, it may be of interest to quote from a letter written by Prof. W. H. Olin, agronomist at the Colorado Agricultural College, in reply to an enquiry from John T. Burns, secretary of the Industrial Club, Cheyenne, Wyo. The latter writing Prof. Olin expressed the belief that the new Alaska wheat was only an old inferior variety known as the Seven Headed Wheat, and Prof. Olin in his answer said:

"Prof. Knorr and myself have studied both wheats from germination to maturity. The two wheats are absolutely identical. After harvest we will make a milling test of both wheats and publish a bulletin on the full results.

"Suffice to say now, Egyptian, Seven Headed Mummy or Alaska wheat (the various names by which it is known) is a soft spring wheat, not desirable to Colorado millers, and where grown to any appreciable extent in this state will be discounted or docked in price by Colorado millers. Instead of being a very desirable wheat for milling purposes, it is quite the reverse, since it has high starch content and low gluten content of poor quality. Farmers are warned to avoid this wheat as they would a pestilence.

"When Prof. Knorr and myself have completed the milling, sponge, and baking contest, using Defiance,



MR. FARMER!
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our best spring wheat, as the unit standard of value, we shall do all we can to interest the United States Department of Agriculture in taking steps to prevent farmers from being imposed upon by this "so-called discovery" of a new wheat."

The possession of a Gourlay piano is an indication of an educated musical appreciation. If you have a Gourlay in your home, your friends know you have the best.



A Gaar-Scott 40 h.p. double compound engine, doing the heavy work on a Bonanza farm.

MACHINERY.

Considerations for Those Thinking of Using Traction Power for Fall Plowing.

The shortness of the time remaining for fall-plowing after threshing is done furnishes one reason for the increased use of traction power for plowing. If the work can be done well and at reasonably low cost, there is no good reason why a man having a large level farm should not profitably use traction power. When the conditions are right a great deal more work can be done than with horses or oxen.

We do well to remember carefully the conditions which are necessary to success. The farm needs to be reasonably large, the land level and free from stones. It is generally conceded now that a special kind of engine and plows is required. The outfit requires to be handled by careful and competent men, and when started it must be kept going.

It is unfortunate that so far there are no long-continued and authoritative experiments, to show exactly the cost of doing work with a traction outfit under varying conditions. A great deal of valuable information has been given by individual operators who have worked things out in their own way, and come to their own conclusions. But rarely has the cost of the outfit been figured in the daily expense and still more rarely have interest and depreciation in value been estimated. The man who includes and figures these correctly, knows exactly whether or not he is making money; the man who does not do so cannot know definitely.

The general success of users of traction power, however, indicates that its use is profitable. In the natural course of improvement it will be made more so. Machinery will be developed to higher perfection; more exact methods will be used in estimating the cost, and losses here and there will be cut out. The necessity of working large areas of land in a short time make traction power profitable now, and will make it profitable in the future.

Boiled Down Paragraphs from Letters Sent in by Traction Plowmen.

In plowing summer-fallow I found that in a day's run of 10½ hours, I used 2100 lbs. of soft coal for plowing 26 acres 1½ inches deeper than it had ever been plowed before. In cold windy October weather we used more coal. I

think that on the average from 90 to 100 lbs. of coal will be used per acre. I have a 32 h.p. Case engine, and a ten furrow 14 inch Cockshutt engine gang. Operating expenses were: engineer, \$3.00 per day; fireman, \$1.50; two water men, \$2.00; plow-man, \$1.00; coal, grease and oil, \$10.00; board of 5 men, \$2.50; board two teams, \$1.50; totalling \$21.20 per day. In addition to this I allow \$10.00 per day for wear and depreciation. With this force and expense one should average at least 22 acres per day. Twenty-six was common with us. The work was superior to that done with horses.—C Winslow, Dacotah, Man.

* * * * *

We plowed over 1200 acres with our 10 furrow Cocshutt engine gang on wheels last season. We ran two sets of disc harrows behind, and with our 32 h.p. engine we averaged 25 acres per day of plowing and discing. The cluding coal, wages, teams, etc., did not exceed 75 cents per acre. We were able to do every kind of work required, including summer fallowing, and the work was very much superior to what could have been done with horses and gang plows.—H. S. & S. S. Easton, 109 Tache Street. Winnipeg.

* * * * *

I used my 32 h.p. cross compound Reeves engine and Cockshutt ten-furrow engine gang in working summer fallow last year. I plowed and disced about 26 acres per day at a cost of \$1.00 per acre. We started fall plowing on October 26th which was too late to make a great success. We used two crews and plowed night and day, doing about 35 acres every 24 hours. It cost us about \$1.58 per acre which was as cheap as it could be done by horses.—Jno. G. Weir, Beinfait, Sask.

* * * * *

We broke 650 acres in all kinds of stone and gumbo last year, and did not even have a new bolt to buy. Our plow is a Cockshutt ten furrow engine gang, and the engine a Northwest 34 h.p. cross compound. We use about a ton of lignite coal costing \$1.25 per ton to 5 acres of breaking. We haul our coal in the winter and pile it at the end of the field in 4 ton piles, covering them with flax straw, and thus save the cost of hauling in the summer time. An outfit such as ours will plow from 10 to 30 acres per day, but should average about 25 acres.—Chapman Bros., Estevan, Sask.

* * * * *

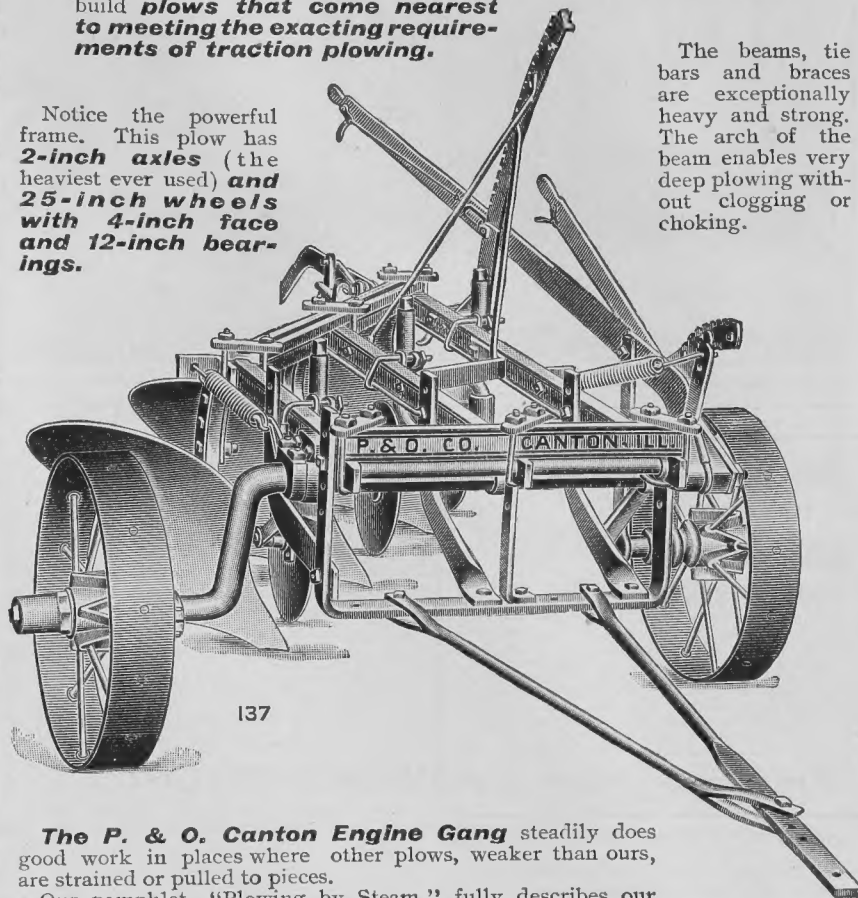
I have used straw for fuel with considerable success. My 30 h.p. Avery engine uses about six loads per day in plowing 20 acres. I reckon the cost at about \$1.80 per acre.—Geo. H. Rutledge, Langanton, Sask.

PERFORMANCE PROVES SUPERIORITY

Being the pioneer manufacturers of Engine Gang Plows we have given the matter more thought, have done more experimenting and have had more experience than other manufacturers. Thus we have been able to build **plows that come nearest to meeting the exacting requirements of traction plowing.**

Notice the powerful frame. This plow has **2-inch axles** (the heaviest ever used) and **25-inch wheels with 4-inch face and 12-inch bearings.**

The beams, tie bars and braces are exceptionally heavy and strong. The arch of the beam enables very deep plowing without clogging or choking.



The P. & O. Canton Engine Gang steadily does good work in places where other plows, weaker than ours, are strained or pulled to pieces.

Our pamphlet, "Plowing by Steam," fully describes our plows and gives valuable information about the whole question of engine plowing. Ask us to send it to you.

P. & O. CANADIAN PLOW CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

We haul our coal on the land with the engine before starting to plow, and save considerable cost. We use a 25 h.p. double cylinder Nicholls & Shepard engine and eight 14 inch Cockshutt plows. We could plow about 20 acres per day. Exclusive of men and teams it cost us about \$1.00 per acre.—B. A. Annable, Claresholm, Alta.

* * * * *

I find that the actual cost of plowing, including coal, oil, water, labor and board is about \$1.60 per acre with a 32 h.p. cross compound Northwest engine and ten 14 inch plows. I could average 32 acres per day of 12 hours, plowing

6 inches deep. I required a man to haul water and one to haul coal, one man to steer and one to look after the engine and plows. This cost can be decreased where you plow more than 20 acres per day, and it will increase where less than that amount is plowed. This cost does not include interest nor wear of machinery.—E. P. Felt, Mortlach, Sask.

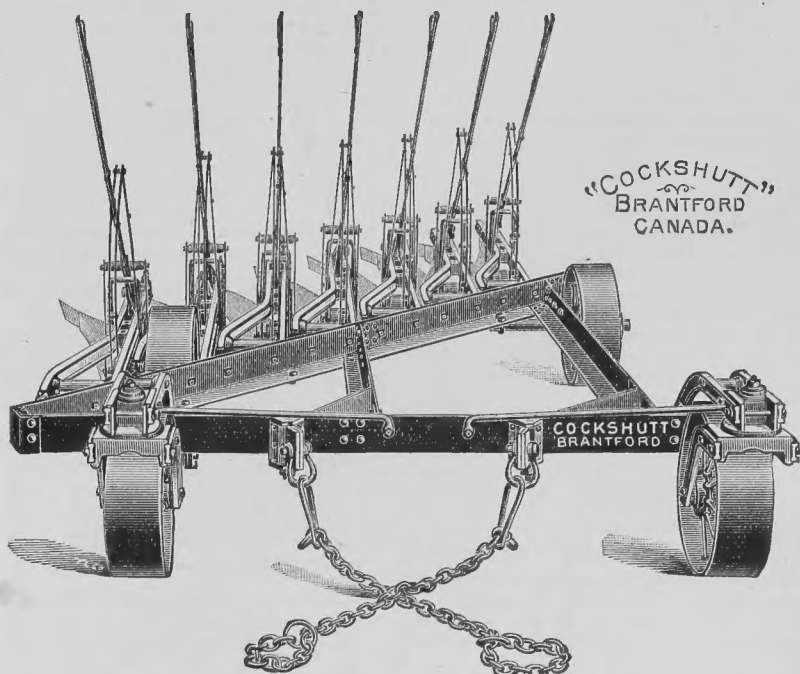
* * * * *

By starting in August as soon as the thresher had cleared a space, we could do a great deal more in a day than later in the season, and the early plowing is worth much more than the later.



turning over the stubble with P. & O. Canton Engine Gangs.

A Boon to the Large Farmer



COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG WITH FRAME ON WHEELS
7-Furrow Size

Wood Platform detached to show construction of Angle Steel Frame. Furnished with 14-inch Bottoms—either Breaker or Stubble, or both.
The 7-Furrow Frame is large enough and already prepared for an eighth plow to be added at any time.
The above style on wheels is also sold in 10-Furrow and 12-Furrow sizes.

THOROUGH SATISFACTION

is the experience of farmers from every country who plow with the JEWEL GANG.

Superior strength of beams, frame, bottoms and wheels, lightness of draft, perfect cleaning of mold-boards, efficient foot-lift, dust-proof long distance axles, and many more important features give it the name

"The Perfect Modern Plow"

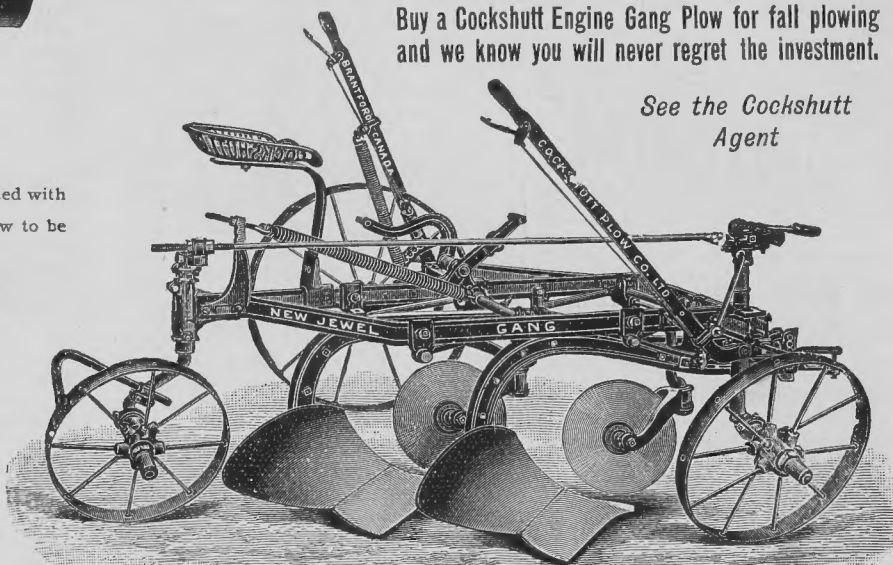
PLOW MORE LAND—PLOW IT CHEAPER

Farmers who have capital already invested in a traction engine should not hesitate about making the comparatively small additional investment for a **Cockshutt Engine Gang Plow**, considering how much it will add to their facilities for preparing a large quantity of land for crop quickly—plowing and harrowing at the same time. Our Engine Gang on wheels is an immense success in stubble. We can give you the names of hundreds of users as references.

Our Engine Gang is perfected, and will not be supplanted by something better. The Plows are strong and durable, and will last a life-time. Surely the Plow is worth the interest on the investment to you. We have yet to know of a single large farmer who has not been pleased with the results of the investment. You will be able to plow better, and much cheaper, than with horses, and plow deeper than ever before, thus bringing up new soil whenever desired, improving your farm and insuring a larger crop.

Buy a Cockshutt Engine Gang Plow for fall plowing and we know you will never regret the investment.

See the Cockshutt
Agent



Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd. WINNIPEG REGINA
CALGARY EDMONTON

My outfit is a 40 h.p. double tandem compound Gaar-Scott engine and an Emerson disc engine gang plow with 28 twenty-four inch discs. We plowed 6½ inches deep and 24 inches wide. I hitched a heavy harrow on behind and the work would satisfy an expert. I estimate that the daily expense was about 50 cents per acre.—J. O. Smith, Eli, Man.

With a 22 h.p. Avery undermounted engine and ten 14 inch John Deere plows I plow from 15 to 25 acres at a cost of about one dollar per acre. It is a good way to work land if a man can look after things himself, but it is

hard to get help that will look after an outfit properly.—D. A. Pulley, Lethbridge, Alta.

With a 22 h.p. Hart-Parr gasoline-kerosene traction engine and nine P. & O. Canton disc plows followed by a set of drag harrows, we plow stubble land and harrow it twice, at a cost of about \$1.90 per acre. We can do about 16 acres per day. Two men do the work, and no horses are necessary.—Edmonds & Shand, Tantallon, Sask.

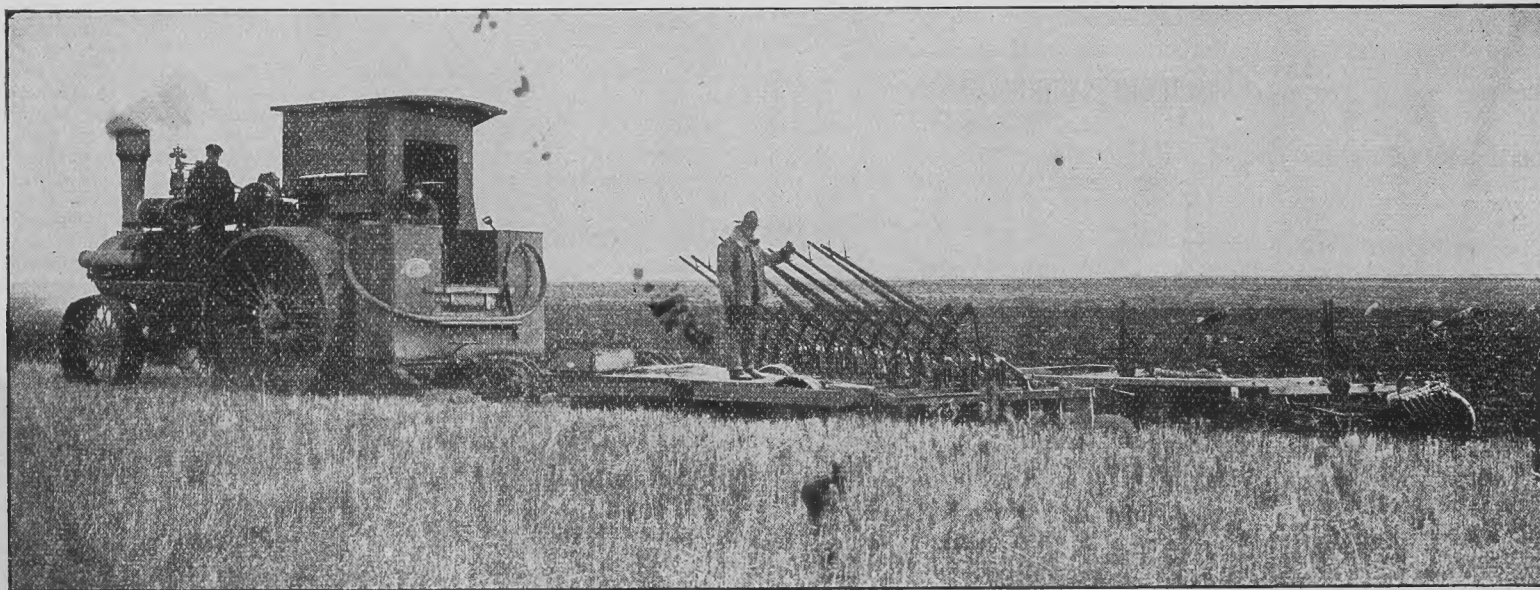
In stubble plowing I use eight disc plows going 8 inches deep and pull 18 feet of harrows behind. With a cost

of about 65cts per acre for fuel, I can do 15 acres per day. My engine is a Hart-Parr. Last year I hauled 400 bus. of wheat 4½ miles to the elevator at one trip, at a cost of a cent a bushel.—J. C. Bryan, Summerberry, Sask.

We were timid about trying straw for fuel for fear it would not hold steam, but we find that one good load of wheat or oat straw will break four acres, and flax straw will do considerably more. We can break as much in a day with straw as we can with coal, as we put on the straw while we are taking water. We have a rack on our tender 10 x 12

by six feet deep with sloping sides. With water and straw near, the tank man can keep us well supplied with both.—Rayner Bros., Foote, Sask.

I summer fallow from 200 to 300 acres every year, and before getting a traction outfit had the greatest difficulty in getting it done at the proper time. I now use a 25 h.p. cross compound Reeves engine and an Emerson 14 furrow disc plow. I have the coal placed on the ground, and can then operate with three men; one to draw water, one to fire and tend the plows, and one to run the engine.—A. W. Wallace, Pasqua, Sask.



Stubble plowing and discing at the rate of 22 acres per day, with a Cockshutt Engine Gang on wheel on the farm of H. S. and S. S. Easton, Springstein Siding, Man.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

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C. D. STOVEL, MANAGING DIRECTOR

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To the United States, \$1.50.
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ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 14 cents a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.
Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.



THE NEED FOR BETTER MANAGEMENT.

There is evidently much need for better management in connection with the harvest excursions than we have had this year. In the first place, there should be a better system of announcing the needs of the West. Why should not the several provincial governments publish an official estimate of the number of men required, offering some advice as to the proportion needed on each railway branch? We know that an estimate of this sort is somewhat hard to compile accurately, but that it no reason why it should be left entirely to a railway company to make the announcement.

Then there is great need of more surveillance of the trains. Our ears have been filled this year with stories of the most shocking atrocities, and, although there has never been anything as bad reported before, we may remember that a great deal of lawlessness has been in evidence in connection with these excursions in previous years. The results of this sort of thing, if not immediately and peremptorily checked, will be very serious. Good men will decline to come west on these excursions, and the bad element will be drawn even to a greater extent. The consequence will soon be that the farmers here will be forced to engage for their harvest help the very worst class of citizens in Canada, instead of the decent, industrious class of farmers' sons who have up to the present made up a goodly proportion of the men who came west. We believe that the farmers of these provinces are vitally interested in this matter and that they should express themselves in regard to it.

There is a moral underlying this question that may well be noted not only by temperance workers but by all others who desire decency and the protection of the ordinary rights of the travelling public. The principal cause of all the trouble this year was liquor. We have always felt that whatever might be the attitude of any man toward the liquor trade in general, he must admit that the condition of a drunken man on a railway train was a double menace not only to the safety of himself but to all other passengers. This has been abundantly exemplified in connection with these excursions; and we see no reason why our laws should not be altered to make it a very serious offence to take liquor,

except for medicinal purposes, on board a train.

The farmers of the West have a right to demand that the conditions of travel should be such that good and not bad men shall come west on these excursions, and that they shall be distributed with the greatest amount of skill possible after they have arrived.

A CENTENNIAL FOR WESTERN CANADA.

The suggestion that Western Canada should celebrate the coming of the Selkirk settlers by a centennial in 1912 is a good one, and has already been picked up by the Winnipeg Fair Board, which has appointed a committee to get to work at once on the idea. This will give the Fair Board four years with this event in prospect, and will allow of a programme being drafted after the whole question has been carefully thought out. In enjoying the virgin richness of any new country it is one of the penalties that the people do not enjoy any great wealth of tradition and that there are few historic associations. But while this is true in a comparative sense, it is also true that the march of a century in a country that has struggled through so many and such complete changes as have occurred in the Canadian West during the past one hundred years, must leave behind many stirring scenes, much legend and abundance of good material for spectacular effect. When the facts are demonstrated before our eyes, we will find the story of the opening up of the Great Lone Land to be one of intense interest; and if the Winnipeg Industrial can as successfully go back into the past and gather up the relics as it has reached forward toward the future in its presentation of all that was modern, it will no doubt make of this centennial a grand success. One thing is sure, and that is that this Board, because of its being located on the very ground upon which the beginnings of colonial life developed, is peculiarly well situated in any effort that it may make in this direction.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

We have no space in this issue to present a complete report of the provincial horticultural exhibition held in Winnipeg on the 3rd, 4th and 5th insts., but we cannot do less than note its success with satisfaction. The American editorial party, who visited the show while in the city, admitted that the floral display was quite equal to anything that might be seen farther south. As a matter of fact, a great many of the most beautiful flowers and many of the finest vegetables thrive better here than in more southerly climates. The success of this and the other smaller horticultural shows held elsewhere in the West this year is a hopeful sign, and shows that people are turning their attention to the adornment of home grounds in a greater measure than ever before.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE FARMER.

The recent action of President Roosevelt in appointing a commission to recommend ways and means of improving the condition of the American farmer is worthy of passing notice. True, there are some of the devotees of the Democratic party who regard the whole affair as a bit of "play to the galleries," and this, of course, may or may not be true.

Whether the suggestions of these critics be well founded or not, however, there are some general statements in the letter of the President to which we wish to give our most hearty endorsement, and which will apply just as well in Canada as in the United States. Note this:

"Practically the whole of this effort (by the governments) hitherto

has been directed toward increasing the production of crops. Our attention has been concentrated almost exclusively on getting better farming. In the beginning this was unquestionably the right thing to do. The farmer must first of all grow good crops in order to support himself and family. But when this has been secured the effort for better farming should cease to stand alone and should be accompanied by the effort for better business and better living on the farm. It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible return in money, comfort and social advantages from the crops he grows as that he should get the largest possible return in crops from the land he farms. Agriculture is not the whole of country life. The great rural interests are human interests, and good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good kind of life on the farm."

The President has laid down a good creed. That the paramount interest in the nation is the agricultural interest is a statement that has been so often repeated as to be threadbare. What the President has really added to this, directly and by implication, is his belief that farmers as a class do not receive quite the full share of reward for their toils. This is the only possible meaning of his action. With this, as a general principle, all of our readers will no doubt concur.

If this be true, any movement looking toward the betterment of farm life is well directed. But the means for investigating the questions involved and of formulating the needed remedies are entirely inadequate; they would be inadequate even in Canada. With the very complex nature of modern agriculture, this commission will find itself puzzled to know where to take hold and where to let go. The commercial and social relations of the farmer and his family are not simply great, broad questions that can be disposed of wholesale; they are problems of intricate and difficult detail. Take, for example, the question of tariffs. This is something that must be dealt with item by item if the happiest conclusion is to be reached. And so it is with the school problem, with the question of road improvement, railroad service, and so on to the end of the chapter.

The whole thing simply means this—and this is our only reason for referring to the President of the United States and his commission—it simply means that if the life of the farmer is to be improved it can be brought about only by our legislators being themselves closely acquainted with farm life and being in sympathy with agriculture. It means that our law-makers should avail themselves of every possible opportunity to study the farmers' problems from the farmers' standpoint. They should attend their conventions, and so far as possible seek to come into close touch with the thought of the men who farm.

There is also a suggestion here for the farmers themselves. Perhaps in the past we have been too much inclined to discuss the politicians from afar. If they are to be acquainted with the affairs of the farmers, should they not on all occasions be invited to the conventions of the grain growers' associations, live stock organizations and to other meetings of a like nature? A little tact and cultivated friendship will accomplish wonders, and it were good policy for farmers who desire to see reforms effected to remember that even with politicians it pays well to see that the fur is stroked the right way.

There is still one more word in the letter from President Roosevelt that is worth repeating, and which every farmer may well take home to himself with the idea of seeing how much he can profit by working out this problem in his own circumstances. The President says:

"It is especially important that whatever will serve to prepare country children for life on the farm, and

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Manager INVESTMENT BRANCH
Winnipeg.

whatever will brighten home life in the country and make it richer and more attractive for the mothers, wives and daughters of farmers, should be done promptly, thoroughly and gladly. There is no more important person, measured in influence upon the life of the nation, than the farmer's wife, no more important home than the country home, and it is of national importance to do the best we can for both."

The Saskatchewan Herald, published at Battleford, which was the pioneer newspaper in the North West Territories, celebrated its 30th anniversary on August 25th. The paper was established by the late P. G. Laurie in a little log shack on the Battle River flat, the printing plant having been taken from Winnipeg by Red River cart. Summing up its history, since that time, the Herald mentions the fact that it has experienced two floods, a rebellion and several changes of government.

One reason for the exceptional popularity of the Gourlay piano among connoisseurs lies in the fact that the piano is made with one single aim—to make a piano producing the richest, sweetest, surest tone in the world and capable of holding that tone permanently.

A Square Deal.

Is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicines—for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and their formulas are attested under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate women and children. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better agent is used both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles used in them, viz.—pure triple-refined glycerine. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and antiferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerative stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-on coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Discovery" is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken,

The Canadian National Exhibition.

Specially reported for the Nor'-West Farmer.

The Canadian National Exhibition was officially opened on Tuesday, Sept. 1st by Sir Louis Jette, K.C.M.G., L.L.D., Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. The exhibition this year is more true to name than ever before in its history. It is really a great Canadian National Exhibition. There are exhibits of the chief products of all the Provinces, including minerals, grain, fish and forest products. Music is supplied by bands from Halifax, Winnipeg and intervening points, thus giving the exhibition a true national flavor.

Not only is the exhibition a Canadian National event but its international character is strongly marked. For several years the attendance of Americans at Toronto Fair has gradually increased. The number of visitors from the United States at this year's show promises to be a record one. The American visitors would in themselves form a good crowd at a fair, and are among the most interested sight-seers at the show. The splendid show of live stock seems to appeal to them more than anything else. The amusement features, and exhibits of manufactured goods, excellent as they are, can be seen at American shows but at none of them is to be seen such an all round display of the products of the farm and live stock as is shown at Toronto this year. The national character of the show to be seen in the different Provincial exhibits appeal to them and serves to advertise all Canada to visitors from Uncle Sam's domains. The attendance of American visitors, however, does not alone give the exhibition an international character. There are several representative exhibits from the United States in the horse and cattle classes.

The management is to be congratulated upon the efforts made to have this year's exhibition excel all others. The grounds are in excellent shape and the buildings present an attractive appearance. Some new features in lighting the grounds at night add greatly to its attractiveness. The thing that has not been done and should have been done long ago, is that of providing better facilities for getting people to the grounds. The exhibition management is, however, in no way to blame for this. Whether the city or the street railway are the more to blame we know not, but one thing is certain, the arrangements for getting people to the grounds are no better than they were fifteen years ago and are totally inadequate for an exhibition of this kind, with a daily attendance of from 50,000 to 100,000 people. People have to walk over the railway track as of old.

MANUFACTURES.

Little need be said of the exhibit of manufactured goods and machinery. They are quite up to those of other years and ahead in many respects. The process building, where practical demonstrations in boot-making, carpet-weaving and cork manufacture and such like are given, is becoming more attractive every year. Crowds watch the different processes from morning till night. The amusement features are of a high order and the performance before the grand stand every evening, representing the Siege of Sebastopol, is worth going a long way to see. There is recreation and education for everyone and considerably more of the latter than the former. This is as it should be. A great fair should be first a great educational institution, the amusement features should be of secondary consideration. This principle is exemplified in the Toronto exhibition, and it is largely due to this fact that the exhibition has attained the success it has at the present time. There is no visitor, whatever his vocation, who cannot get some useful information out of it and if he desires a little wholesome amusement it is there for him.

LIVE STOCK.

The show of live stock is the largest ever seen in this country and possibly ahead of anything seen at any regular

fall exhibition anywhere. The total live stock entries are 446 ahead of last year and last year was 300 ahead of the exhibition of 1906. This year's live stock display is, therefore, a record one and it will keep even Toronto busy to live up to it in the years to come. The horse exhibit is particularly strong, there not being stable room enough for them. This is nothing new for Toronto. The stables were overcrowded last year. In several classes the entries are larger than ever before. The Clydesdales as usual are at the top notch in quantity and quality. They are particularly strong in imported animals, some leading winners in Scotland being imported especially for the show. The Canadian-bred classes are well filled with a larger entry than last year. The Shire exhibit is light, hardly enough to take up the prize money. Why the leaders of the Englishman's draft horse do not turn out in larger numbers is hard to understand. There are a number of good animals of this breed in the country and a much better showing should be made at the leading fairs if the Shire horse is to occupy the place it should in Canada. There is a fair display in the Canadian-bred heavy draft classes and the showing of draft teams is good. There is one exhibit of Percherons from Pennsylvania and a creditable display of Belgians from Indiana. The management has had to arrange special classes for these breeds.

The light horses make a fine display, the Standard-bred classes being particularly strong, one exhibitor showing 65 animals. The Hackneys put up a good average show, with many imported animals in the list. The exhibit of Thoroughbreds is, to say the least, a disgrace to the breeders of this class, who are not small in number in this part of Canada. There are only 14 or 15 entries and the prize money totals nearly \$700 or \$50 for each entry if divided equally among the lot. Unless promoters of Thoroughbreds do better than this, the class will be cut out altogether. In the breeding classes for roadsters the exhibit is up to the average and in the carriage classes the quality is good but scarcely up to the average in number. In ponies the entry is nearly three times what it was last year. This increase is due largely to the efforts of the Canadian Pony Society to get out a strong exhibit. Other breed societies might well copy the Pony Society in this regard.

The harness classes are well filled. The entry in harness ponies is greatly in excess of previous years. The hunter and jumper classes are well filled. A noticeable feature in the breeding of the hunters and jumpers on exhibition is the introduction of trotting blood, several of the animals shown tracing to trotting blood on the dam's side.

Shorthorns as usual are the feature of the cattle classes. The entries in this class are from 100 to 200 more than last year with some exhibits from the United States. Herefords, Polled Angus and Galloways are well up to the average for Toronto, which is saying a good deal. The dairy breeds put up an excellent show, with the exception of the Holsteins, which, for some reason or other, are below last year in number. Both the Ayrshires and Jerseys make a fine display.

The sheep and swine classes are well filled with no unusual features from other years. Shire is a very large exhibit of poultry, excelling both in quantity and quality last year's display.

DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

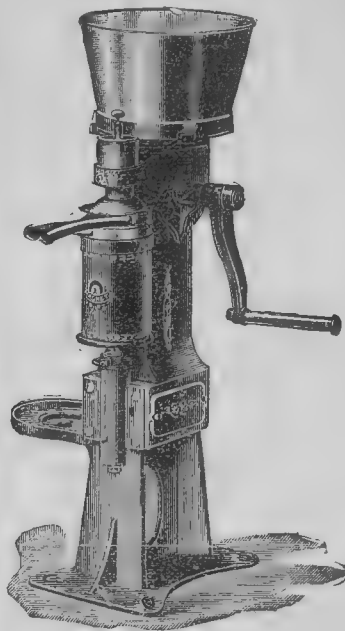
A feature of the dairy building is the big display of butter. Never at any fair in Canada has a better and larger exhibit of butter been seen. There are exhibits from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces besides a large entry from Ontario. The cheese display is about up to that of last year. There is a big showing of agricultural products to be seen in the new horticultural building. The exhibits from the different provinces help this out and make the agricultural display a feature of the show. No fruit is shown until the second week of the show. The exhibit in this line promises to be large with the quality of a high character.

"EASTERNER."

IT IS TOO LATE

to look into the construction of a **Gream Separator** after you have bought it.

We ask you to avoid the disappointment that surely comes with buying a cheaply constructed **worm gear Separator**, by examining, before you make the purchase of any machine, the **Square or Common Sense Gear** in the **MAGNET CREAM SEPARATOR**, and contrast it with the **worm gear** in other Separators.



Examine also the **double support** of the **bowl** in the **MAGNET** as compared with the support at one end only, in all the others. Try the **MAGNET** against all others for **Clean Skimming**.

Try the **MAGNET** for **Easy Turning**. Examine closely its perfect ball race and also figure out the difference in **cleaning** the **MAGNET** with its **one piece skimmer**—less than **five minutes** as against **twenty minutes** in many of the others, a saving of **eighteen days' work** each year.

Examine the **Magnet's general construction**. It is built of the best material by the most skillful mechanics.

It is not the lowest priced machine, because **we will not sacrifice quality** to make it that.

We rest our case on the points above mentioned and ask you to consider them carefully, well knowing if you do so it is the **MAGNET** that will be your choice.

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In soft land, you have a perfect floating beam. Light draft in both cases.

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STRONGEST AND HEAVIEST



—Two words that describe the distinctive and superior features of the **MANITOBA** Windmill. It is built thus to withstand the high winds and the great changes of temperature of the West, and to develop the greatest power.

It is built by men who know all the conditions of Western Canada, through long years of experience—by men who make it **The WINDMILL for the WEST**.

You will be interested in the testimony of our customers. Let us give you information. Write us also, for anything in the line of pumps or gasoline engines, any size.

MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP COMPANY, LTD.,

Manufacturers,

Box 301

BRANDON, MAN.



Babcock Test for Butterfat.

We have frequently given explanations in these columns of how to operate the Babcock Milk Tester, but a recent bulletin on the above subject by the Idaho experiment station, prepared by Prof. J. H. Frandson, gives some additional pointers and gives them in such a way that a great many of our readers will find additional information in the following, which may be of value to them.

IMPORTANCE OF SAMPLE.

It must be borne in mind that the accuracy and value of the test depends not alone on the test itself but quite as much on the proper taking of the sample. If that is improperly done the results are of little value. For example, the writer has known of

cow owners who, when desiring to test the milk of an individual cow, have taken the sample by milking directly into the sample bottle. When it is known that the first part of a cow's milk is largely water and the last part or strippings is very rich in fat, it is self evident that such a sample would yield results of little value so far as determining the actual richness of that particular cow's milk.

Milk to be tested should be poured from one can into another several times, or carefully stirred with a stirrer until it is of a uniform mixture. The sample is then immediately taken, preferably with a small long handled dipper. If the testing cannot be done soon after the sample is taken, it must be placed in an airtight jar and some preservative added to keep it sweet.

MEASURING SAMPLE.

The Babcock test bottles are graduated on the supposition that an eighteen gram sample is taken. Milk varies very little in its specific gravity and a pipette graduated to hold 17.6 cubic centimeters will deliver approximately eighteen grams of milk. When the sample is ready for testing the jar containing it should be placed in warm water and slowly heated to a temperature of about 70 degrees F. Mix the sample well; especially see that any cream which may have gathered on the side of the jar is carefully mixed with the other part of the sample. The measuring pipette is now filled to the mark. This is done by sucking the milk up into the pipette above the mark; the dry forefinger is immediately placed over the top of the pipette to prevent the milk from escaping. By gently releasing the pressure the milk is allowed to flow out until level with the mark on the stem of the pipette. The pipette now contains the 18 grams.

The sample is then emptied into the test bottle. To do this the test bottle should be held in a slanting position, the pressure on the pipette released, allowing the milk to slowly run into the bottle in such a way as to allow the air to gradually escape from the bottle.

ADDING ACID.

The next step is adding the acid. This is measured in the acid graduate; the exact amount to use will depend largely on the strength of the acid, the temperature of the sample to be tested, etc. If ordinary commercial sulphuric acid is used 17.6 cubic centimeters will be found approximately correct. With a little individual experimenting the operator will soon notice the proper amount to use. To prevent the burning or the charring of any part of the milk the acid is poured slowly down the side of the bottle until all has been added. Now give the bottle a gentle rotary motion, thus giving the acid a chance to act equally on all parts of the milk. Then let it stand three or four minutes, after which it is given another rotary movement and then placed in the tester. It is always best to hold the bottle in such a way that if, accidentally part of it should spurt out it would not strike the face of the operator.

The bottles are placed in a tester in such a position as to keep the machine balanced. The bottles should now be whirled for five or six minutes at such a speed as indicated on the machine. The machine is now allowed to slow down for the purpose of adding water to the bottles. Enough water is added to bring the contents up to the neck of the bottle, after which the machine is again started and run for two minutes; again stopped and sufficient warm water added to bring all the fat contents up into the graduated part of the bottle. After another whirling of one minute the samples are to be read. It may be well to state that it is preferable to use soft water and that the temperature should be about 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

HOW TO READ TEST.

To read the amount of fat take out one bottle at a time, hold it upright, the graduated part should be on a level with the eye. The difference

De Laval Cream Separators

Beautiful in Design. Perfect in Construction.
Everlasting in Daily Use.

**THE SWORN ENEMY OF STORE
BILLS AND DAIRY DRUDGERY.**

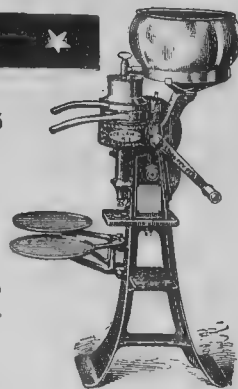
Exclusively used in Creameries and Model Dairies,
and sold on a guarantee of unqualified superiority.

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You must supply their needs in the best, simplest and most economical way. For it isn't the question of price so much, as it is reliability, and giving satisfactory results that wins their approval.

That is why

THE TUBULAR

is the most popular separator with them; it fulfills dairy requirements, easily and well, in a profitable and satisfactory manner.

The Tubular is built to skim clean, run easy, fill easy, wash easy; and to save labor, time, repairs and attention—and it does.

The simplicity, durability and efficiency of the Tubular are recognized the world over.

To get in the satisfied class use a Tubular and prove these claims.

Catalog 146 will assist you in your investigation.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
West Chester, Penna.

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**BEAUTY
IS BUT
SKIN DEEP**



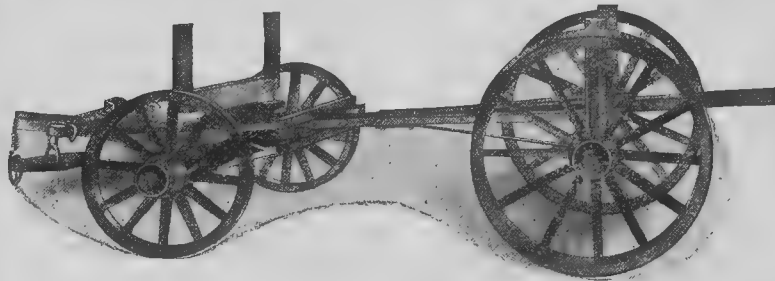
Yet, "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

While the paints manufactured by the Canada Paint Co. are beautifying in their effect, they are also composed of ingredients which insure their long life as well as postponing the process of decay in wood which otherwise would be hastened through its unprotected exposure to the elements.

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Made of the same materials throughout as the "Light Running Wilkinson Wagons."

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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg, Man.

THINK OF IT!

BICKNELL, IND., June 26, 1908.
Have used a U. S. six months; it's perfectly satisfactory. I made 17 pounds of butter the week before using the U. S. The following week with the U. S. I made 27 pounds from the same cows, under the same conditions. It's the best investment I ever made.
ALEX. NEAL.

**An Investment Paying
33 1/3 %**

and this is exactly what the U. S. earned for Mr. Neal over his former methods of skimming.
If you are not using a reliable

**U. S. CREAM
SEPARATOR**

but skimming your milk by some other method, you are losing just as large a per cent. of cream (which is money) as did Mr. Neal. It is clean skimming that counts, and the U. S. holds World's Record for clean skimming, therefore it is the separator that every one ought to purchase.

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Canadian Shipments made from our Warehouses at Montreal, Calgary and Winnipeg.

U. S. FARM MACHINE CO. BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

between the highest and lowest limits of the butterfat column is the amount of butterfat expressed per cent. direct. Most milk bottles are graduated up to 10 per cent., each large division indicates 1 per cent. of butterfat. To illustrate the method of reading let it be supposed that the top of the fat column is at 8.5, and the bottom at 4.5, then the readings $8.5 - 4.5 = 4$ per cent. fat. This means that in 100 pounds of this kind of milk there would be exactly four pounds of butterfat.

If the testing has been properly done the butterfat column should be perfectly clear, of a brownish yellow color; the line separating it from the acid should be clear and distinct. Too strong acid is apt to cause black or charred particles to appear in the fat; this same result may also be due to too high temperature of either the milk or the acid. Insufficient amount of acid or too weak acid, or too low temperature of milk or acid may result in a white or cloudy test. Acid to be kept in a well stoppered bottle to prevent its losing strength.

There are now more than 70 cow-testing associations in Canada.

A good milch cow can easily be spoiled by poor milking. Irregular milking is poor milking.

An Ohio man was recently fined \$2050 by Judge Sater in the United States courts for mixing butter with butterine and selling the whole as real butter.

In endeavoring to improve the dairy herd, weed out the poor milkers, select cows that are of a dairy type, and then breed to a sire that comes from a good dairy strain. Any kind of bull may do to freshen the cows, but if there is to be improvement in the herd the careful selection of the sire is as important as that of the female.

There are three factors upon which profitable dairying depends, viz., the amount of milk that cows give, the amount of butter fat in the milk, and the cost of keeping the cows. The chief means of controlling these three factors is by a vigorous policy of selection. Get good cows in the herd for they are necessary to get the results from the proper care and management.

That covered milk pails are not more generally used cannot be because they are impracticable nor because they are not a great improvement over the ordinary open pail. Any person that likes clean milk would surely become an enthusiastic advocate of the covered pail after having once used them. Experiments and experience show that the quality of milk can be greatly improved by the use of the covered pail and while they require slightly more work on the part of the person who does the washing, that can be an argument of only slight importance to the person who values wholesome milk.

In a recent bulletin, published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, dealing with the description and analyses of different varieties of cheese, no less than 240 kinds are dealt with. The descriptions are for the most part based upon data contained in treatises on dairying and in articles in foreign periodicals and contain in a condensed form practically all the important information in connection with these varieties the whole forming a most interesting and valuable reference work for those interested in this branch of the dairy industry.

Milking is not the most pleasant task in fly time. It is a common practice with many a milker to tie the cow's tail to his leg while milking, to keep it from switching him in the face. A case has come to our notice of where a Southeastern Minnesota farmer did this and nearly came to his death thereby. The cow became frightened, dragged the man about the yard and through a wire fence until he became unconscious. A much bet-

ter way from keeping a cow from switching one in the face while milking is to place the tip of the tail between the bucket and milker's knee. If there happens to be a bad bunch of flies that causes the cow to become restless the tail can be released so that the cow can give her back a swish or two, when it can be secured again and the milking operation resumed in comfort and safety.

Before 1893 Siberia produced no butter at all for exportation. In 1893 the first modern arranged dairy for producing butter for export was started at Bezirk, near Kurgan, and in 1898 there were 140 dairy farms in Siberia, exporting about 50,000 cwts. butter. In 1902 the number of dairy farms reached 2,035 and the export of butter in that year reached the amount of 690,000 cwts. In 1903 the butter exports were given at

2,487,000 pounds, equal to say 830,000 cwts., and for 1907 they were roughly calculated at 1,084,000 cwts.

Open Season for Game in Manitoba.

Chas. Barber, the chief game guardian for Manitoba, sends us the following note as a reminder to our readers in regard to the open season for hunting the following game:—

Deer, from the 1st to 15th December.

Grouse, prairie chicken or partidge, from 15th to 31st October.

Ducks, from September 1st to November 30th.

For game animals, see sub-sections a, b, c, d, e and f of section 3.

For game birds, see sub-sections a,

b, c, of section 7 of "The Game Protection Act."

Non-residents must procure a license from the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, entitling them to hunt, shoot at, kill, wound or destroy any animal or bird mentioned in "The Manitoba Game Protection Act," or any other bird or animal whether protected by this Act or not; see sections 23 and 24 and avoid any unpleasantness or risk of being prosecuted.

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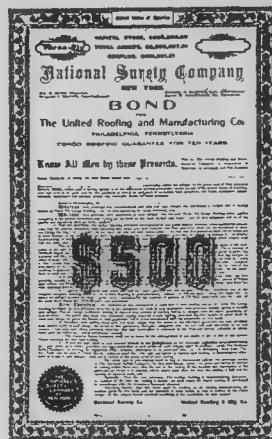
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Poultry Houses.

W.S.M., Saltcoats, Sask.—"I would like to get the plans for the best size of a chicken house, to hold about 75 or 100 birds."

Answer:—Last year Mr. A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent for Alberta, wrote a bulletin entitled "Advanced Methods of Poultry Farming", which, by the way, should be in the hands of every westerner who is, or should, be interested in poultry raising. After some introductory remarks concerning the poultry industry in general, Mr. Foley gives plans and discussions of desirable houses. Following the plans suggested by Mr. Foley it would be an easy matter for anyone to build a house to meet his own requirements. In the double house plan given, it would be a very easy matter for anyone to build a house to meet his own particular needs. Each eight foot section would probably be large enough to accommodate twenty-five hens. Three plans of buildings are discussed in the bulletin, as follows:

DOUBLE HOUSE PLAN.

Fig. 1 gives a general view of a double style of poultry house used by the writer at the Dominion Poultry Breeding Station at Bowmanville, Ontario, and types of which may be seen almost anywhere. This style meets with particular favor in the colder parts of the province. The sloping roof to the south contains a skylight or roof-window, 3 by 6 ft., which should be hinged at the upper end. This skylight should be placed near the lower edge of the roof and directly above each alternate partition, and should act as a source of light, heat and ventilation. The house is 16 ft. wide and divided into sections of 8 ft. as shown in Fig. 2. Six feet from the rear wall the house is divided lengthwise by a partition of tongued and grooved lumber or shiplap extending from the floor to the roof, to separate the roosting pens at the rear from the scratching pens at the south or front side, as shown in Fig. 3. A door 2 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. in the centre of this partition in each pen gives entrance to the roosting quarters. This door should contain a pane of glass 10 by 12 inches to supply light to the roosting quarters when it is closed. At one side of the doorway an opening, 10 inches square, is cut to give the fowls access to the roosting quarters when the partition door is closed. The nest boxes, drop boards and roosts may be attached in the house as shown in Figs. 6 and 10.

The partitions between the roosting quarters should be of tongued and grooved lumber or shiplap extending to the roof. The partitions between the scratching pens should be boarded 2 ft. high above which poultry netting may be used. The door leading from one scratching pen to another should adjoin the lengthwise partitions and should be hung with spring hinges (either single or double as desired). The sash on the window of the south side should be about 34 inches square and placed at the centre of each pen, near the roof, and hinged at the upper side to swing inward as shown in the cross section.

The lengths of studding used in this style of house are: front, 4 ft. 6 ins.; centre, 8 ft.; and rear, 6 ft. The rear wall and that portion of the end walls protecting the roosting quarters should be papered and boarded with tongued and groove lumber or shiplap on the inside and rough boarded, papered and clap boarded on the outside. The scratching sheds, both sides and front, may be covered on the outside of the studding only with rough lumber, paper and clap boards. Additional warmth will be gained by placing paper on the sheeting of the roof

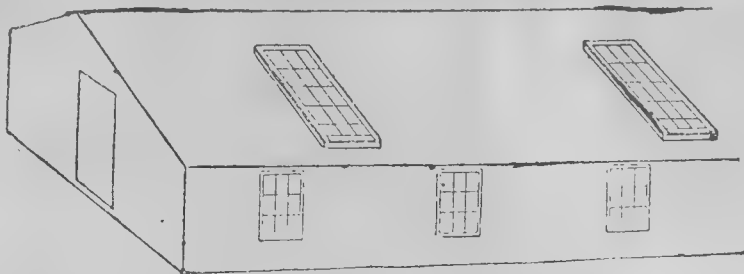


Fig. 1.—General Plan of a Double Style of Poultry House.

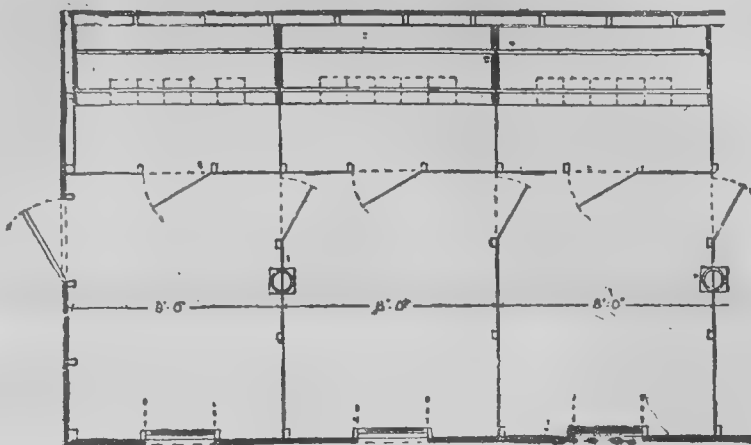


Fig. 2.—Floor Plan of Double Style of Poultry House.

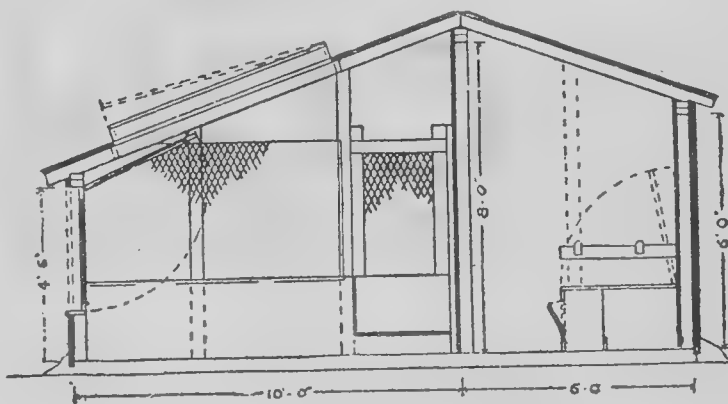


Fig. 3.—Cross Section of Double Style of Poultry House.



Fig. 4.—General Plan of Single Style of Poultry House.

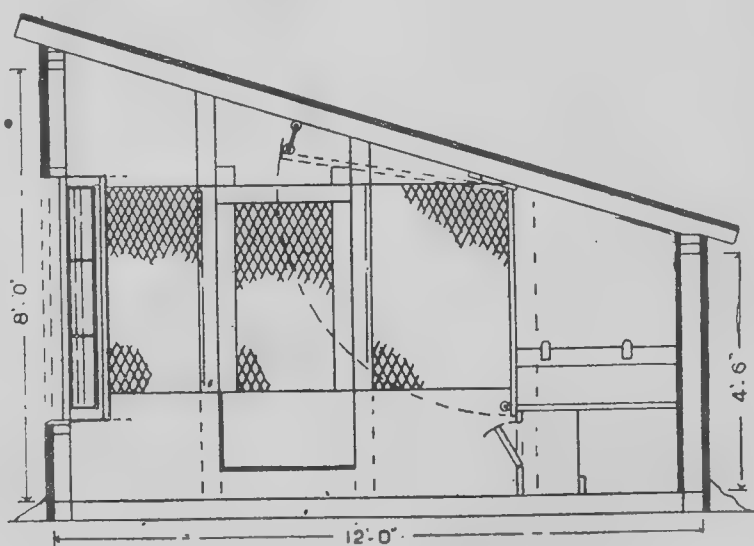


Fig. 5.—Cross Section of Single Style of Poultry House.

under the shingles. This style of poultry house is considered by many to be the most satisfactory where climatic conditions are severe.

Some who have used this style of house complain about the pens being too narrow. This can easily be remedied by leaving out alternate partitions. A more serious objection is in the lack of sunlight admitted to the roosting quarters.

SINGLE HOUSE PLAN.

Fig. 4 gives the plan of a single style of house which was also used at the Dominion Poultry Breeding Sta-

tion at Bowmanville, Ontario. This style is in general use all over the continent and numbers of them are giving entire satisfaction in the province. It is, without doubt, the most economical and practical for the average breeder to build. It is simple in construction, requires less material than the double house, and admits the sunlight to the roosts and rear wall. This house is of the shanty roof pattern, the front studding being 8 ft., and the rear being 4 ft. 6 ins. The manner of construction in general is similar to that of the double style, excepting that the single house should be paper-

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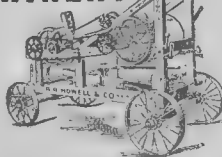
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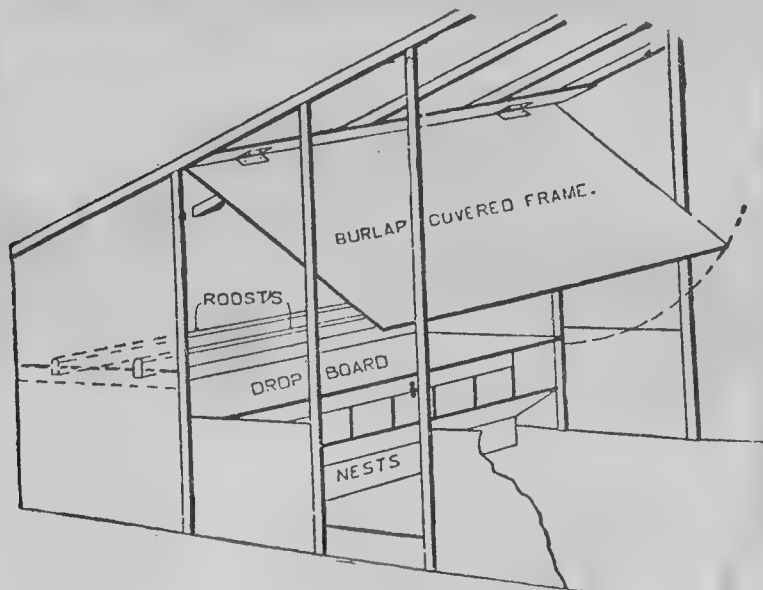


Fig. 6.—Interior View of Single Style of Poultry House, Showing Position of Nest, Drop Board, and Burlap Curtain.

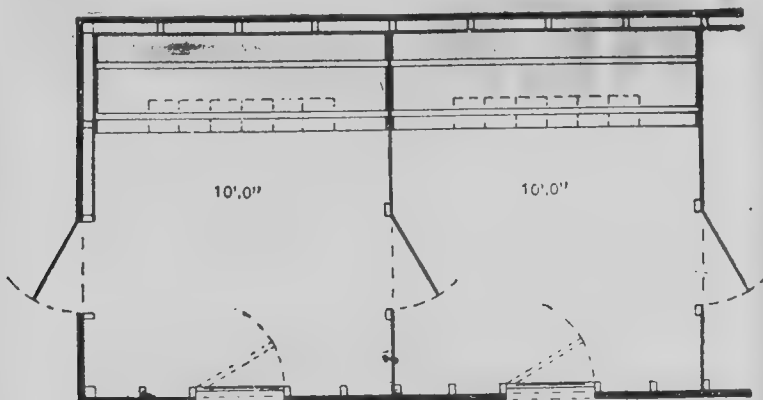


Fig. 7.—Floor Plan of Single Style of Poultry House.

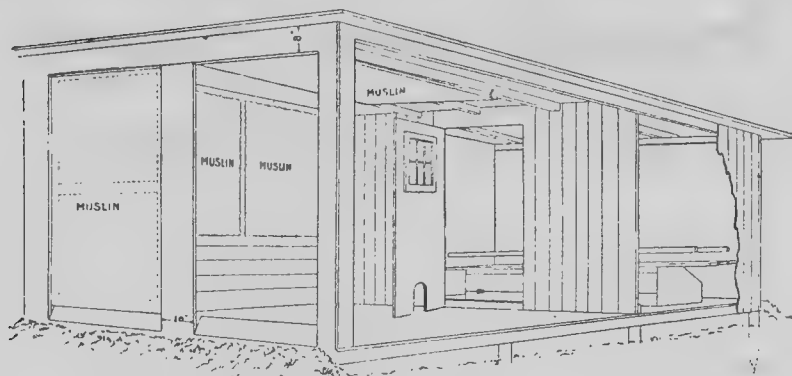


Fig. 9.—The Hunter Curtain Front Poultry House.

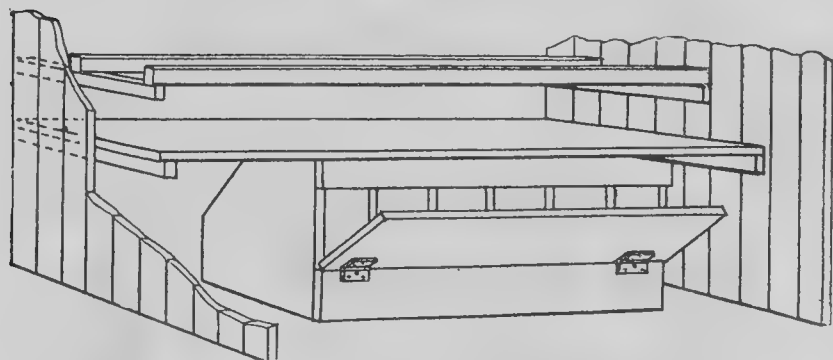


Fig. 10.—Interior Fixtures, Showing how Roosts, Nests, and Drop Boards Should Be Constructed in Order that they may be Easily Removed.

ed and boarded with tongued and grooved lumber on the inside of the studding throughout.

The partition doors in this house are placed about 3 ft. from the front, as shown in Fig. 5. The part of the partition between the roosting quarters should be made of tongued and grooved lumber to the roof, and the ceiling should be boarded with the same material. A frame covered with burlap can be hinged in front of the roosting quarters (Fig. 6), as a means of extra protection in case of severe weather. This house is usually made 12 ft. in width, and the pens from 10 to 12 feet long, accommodating from 25 to 30 hens. Fig. 7 shows the floor plan.

Houses have been built in the province with only one ply of lumber on the outside of the studding and these have proved satisfactory in every respect during the past winter, which everyone knows was severe enough. One of these houses was built with the studding set so that a strip of building paper would just cover the width between studs, the paper being put on vertically. When the boards were on, a couple of laths were laid over the paper on the inside between each pair of studs to keep it in place and prevent it from bulging. On the inside of the studs the paper was put on in the same way, i.e., vertically instead of horizontally. Though the house built this way has given every satisfaction

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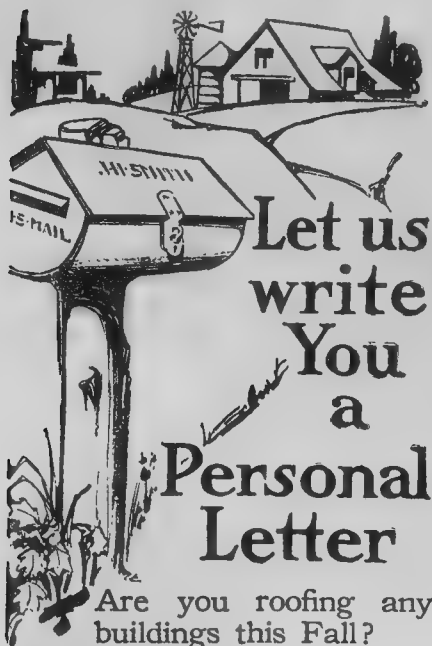
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for two winters, whether it will continue to do so remains to be seen. The secret of the success of this house probably lies in the care that was taken in putting on the paper. All joints were carefully closed, no tears were made in the paper, and everything was tight so that an actual dead air space existed in the wall when completed.

THE CURTAIN FRONT HOUSE.

During the past two or three years considerable has been said in favor of the curtain-front style of house. The writer does not propose to commend or condemn this kind of house, as the data to hand is not sufficiently conclusive. Houses of this style have been built in the province and were in use last winter. In mild winters they will prove satisfactory and may be suitable in some parts of the province. Two styles of the curtain-front house are herewith described:

Fig. 8 (not reproduced herewith) shows the general construction of one style. In this the two roosting and laying pens are placed side by side and the scratching sheds at either end. The construction of the roosting and laying quarters is similar to that in other styles of houses but the scratching shed may be so constructed as merely to protect the fowl against wind and rain. The front of the scratching pen is enclosed with poultry netting inside of which a curtain of heavy factory cotton, or duck, is hung on a spring roller so as to be readily run up out of the way.

The second style of curtain-front house, Fig. 9, is also of the shanty roof type, 8 ft. 6 ins. high at the front and 4 ft. 6 ins. at the rear. The width of this or any of the houses may be varied to suit the builder. The roosting quarters and partition may be similar to that of the double style of poultry house shown in Fig. 6. The front of this house consists of a curtain on a frame hinged in such a way that it may be swung to the roof to allow the sunshine to enter. The plans of the curtain-front houses lend themselves to the construction of an enclosed house by using lumber instead of cotton.

REMOVABLE FIXTURES.

The roosts, nest boxes, drop boards and in fact all interior fixtures, should be constructed and put up in such a way that they may easily be removed for cleaning and disinfection. Fig. 10 illustrates how they may be arranged with advantage in any house. The roosts should rest in sockets, and the drop boards should not be nailed in place, but simply rest on the cleats at the ends.

Sitting Proclivities of the Orpingtons.

We have received from one of our Saskatchewan subscribers an enquiry asking if Orpington fowls are good early sitters. This question has been answered for us by A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent for Alberta, as follows:

The sitting qualities of the Orpingtons are a matter of strain rather than breed. The same applies to any of the other utility breeds, and there will be found Orpingtons that will show early tendency to sit while others again in the flock will perhaps lay throughout the season without any inclination whatever to sit. I might say that the Orpingtons in this respect can be classed with the Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and other similar breeds.

A fowl with a cold shank should be disposed of. Such fowls are apt to be weak in vitality and predisposed to roup.

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With the Range Sheepmen.

By J. McCaig.

There has been a considerable reduction in the returns to the sheepmen from wool sales this year. For the three years previous to this the price of wool has been high compared with other years, running from 14 to 17 cents. This year it has sold at from 9 to 11. The reason, of course, for the drop has been the financial stringency. If consumers cannot buy freely, retailers and wholesalers cannot sell and manufacturers need not spend money for labor in making goods that they cannot sell. A large part of last year's clip is in eastern warehouses and mill men are not yet operating strongly. In other words the market is unsettled and buyers are doing as well as can be expected. If mill work opens out, however, they will have made a good buy in comparison with the prices they will have to pay for imported wool of the same grade and quality. The price of eastern wool is no criterion for price as to western wool. The east produces a surplus of coarse combing, but this is not in direct competition with western wool, which is a good quality of medium grade running to strong medium in cases where Merino blood has been three quarters eliminated by the use of mutton sires. Where mutton sires are used they are generally of the middle wools, Shrop. predominating with Oxford next. The finer clips are in the Lethbridge district and the coarser around Maple Creek. The best prices are paid in the former place, i.e., eleven cents. About nine and a half to ten and a half bought the wool that was sold in the latter place, but considerable of the clip was consigned on a basis of an advance of ten cents a pound less freight.

The wool was of good quality this year. There were no winter hard spells to weaken the fibre. It will not shrink heavily either as it was pretty well bleached out with the June rains. Owing to the favorable winter and early spring there was a good growth of wool. The average on the range will be above seven and a half per sheep rather than below it. C. S. Hyman bought 200,000 pounds of the Lethbridge clip and one or two clips at Irvine. The Lethbridge Woolen Mills Co. bought about the same quantity. They can consume about 300,000 pounds yearly and have a well equipped mill now in operation. There is a movement in the Lethbridge district in favor of a union of sheep men to provide storage facilities, as the only time there is a market at present is at shearing time and it does not always seem advisable to sell then. There is, this year, a feeling that the success of the harvest and the fall activity would perhaps raise wool prices a little by the middle of autumn but without storage facilities it is generally better to get the wool cleaned up at shearing time. The permanency of the range sheep business is not in any way assured, in which case it would not seem advisable for the sheepmen to sink money in a storage plant, and now that the mill is established there is a prospect for some competition for the wool clip.

Mutton has not been quite as good as last year. The Maple Creek men are nearer Winnipeg and catch a slightly better market than the men of the Lethbridge district who can scarcely be said to have competitive buying for their meat output. There is as yet only a small proportion of range mutton that is fed mutton or that can catch a market at any other time than late spring and during the whole of the fall. Prices ran from \$6.50 in March to \$4.50 in July with little available at the former time and

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R. JOHNSTON, Radisson Pure Bred Stock Farm, Radisson, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young bulls and hogs for sale.

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W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Young stock for sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro', Sask., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

THOS. JASPER, Roseland Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

PAUL & McFARLANE, Springburn Farm, Moose Jaw, Sask., breeders and importers of Clydesdales.

JOHN LOGAN, Bethany, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. 7 young bulls for sale, sired by Lord Loggans (Imp.).

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Write wants.

McCLELLAND & SONS, Hazelhurst Stock Farm, Letellier, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Write.

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man., importer and breeder of Red Polled Cattle, the farmer's cow.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and Barred Rocks. Stock for sale.

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GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

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GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

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McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

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WEIGHTMAN & REID, West Hall, Man., breeders of Shire and Clydesdale horses. Young stallions and fillies for sale.

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JAMES ANDREWS, Poplar View Farm, Carman, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young male stock for sale.

JOHN TRAUQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

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R. C. McLAREN, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Cotswold sheep.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

E. B. TOWNSEND, Glenwood Farm, York-ton, Sask., breeder of Hereford cattle.

JAS. STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Young bulls for sale.

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STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Polled Angus, Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

ROBT. RUSSELL, Thornybank Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

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A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

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This herd won twenty
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A. B. CAIL, 425 Main Street, Winnipeg.

not a great deal from March until July. A considerable amount of mutton is contracted for by the P. Burns Co. at 4 cents for fall delivery. It will probably not drop below this owing to the good clean up and shortage in beef this season. The tendency with respect to both wool and mutton, however, has been down rather than up and as sheep seem to be notoriously fluctuating stock, with reasons often hard to find, it would not be surprising to see prices touch a lower spot before they reach a higher one. Australian carcass can be laid in Calgary at 12½ cents. This price should give our stuff a better price on the hoof than it is drawing but the fact that Australian mutton is available at a certain price does not fix our price but makes the killer independent of us for supply and makes it possible for him to fix our price.

The volume of the total range business is small, too small to admit of the establishment of feeding enterprises on any large scale. If our stuff could be fed so as to be available in early spring it would catch a good market and killers could pay better both on account of the quality and on account of higher percentage dressed. There is a nice growth of alfalfa in the district, too, and there might be a good season's pay in taking care of five or six thousand lambs and old ewes from December till March, but there is not a large stock of lambs available at a price that would justify a rancher to sell instead of running them to maturity and getting a crop of wool besides. There is a probability that half a dozen years will see the range busi-

ness considerably contracted below its present volume. It will probably contract faster than the keeping of farm sheep will grow.

As is shown by the picture, a projection runs out on the right hand side, providing for the installation of a hayfork or set of slings on a track level with the centre roof. This will allow of a storage capacity that should hold perhaps 25 tons of hay. This is allowing for a ceiling 8 feet high and 34 feet from the ground to the base of the cupola.

The centre of the ground floor will probably be occupied with feed bins, feed passage, etc., but the exact plan for this part we were unable to secure.

There are no doubt some attractive features in connection with a barn of this sort, and it has the distinguishing characteristic of being unique. It is, however, an expensive sort of building to erect. The sheeting in the roof has all to be cut in lengths to cover only two spans of rafters, and the saw cuts are all on the bevel. Besides this, it is not possible to put the sheeting on the roof without leaving considerable space between boards, and this, of course, requires careful nailing of the shingles or means a bad roof. But Mr. Sanborn's barn will be a handsome and no doubt a very convenient building when finished, and he will have a stable which, if the windows are made large enough, should be unusually well lighted.

Marketing Alberta Cattle.

E. J. Fream, the new secretary of the Alberta Farmers' Association, has



Circular Barn of Chas. Sanborn, Drinkwater, Sask. (See Article Accompanying.)

A Circular Barn.

The accompanying illustration shows the new barn in process of erection by Chas. Sanborn, of Drinkwater, Sask. Mr. Sanborn is a breeder of horses and pigs, and is a large farmer with buildings right at the edge of the town.

The distinguishing feature of this barn is its shape. The building is circular, 216 feet in circumference at the base, which is equal to about 68½ feet in diameter. It is set on a concrete foundation, and the outside studding is set with three feet centres. Beneath the first, or outside, roof level is the horse stable, the animals facing the centre of the barn and the rear passage running about the outside. This gives space for 34 horses, allowing for two doorways on opposite sides of the barn. The horse stalls, of course, are wider at the rear than at the front end, which is probably a better shaped stall than the one with parallel sides. The stable is to be equipped with litter carriers, which will make this a very easy building in which to do the chores.

The studding for the second wall runs up from the ground, and the entire second roof is supported from this base, no upright posts or braces being required inside this part. The circumference of this part of the barn is about 100 feet. When finished

been in correspondence with the provincial live stock commissioner, Mr. Stevens, in regard to what steps the latter gentleman will take to help in marketing Alberta cattle, and he publishes the following announcement:

Mr. Stevens says that if the farmers and ranchers prefer to sell outright and have no responsibility after delivery at station, and the buyers at present operating in the districts are not paying satisfactory prices, he will put the districts into communication with other buyers. In the event of a sufficient number getting together to make up a train load of fifteen cars he will assist in securing cars and shipping to point of destination, be that Winnipeg, Chicago or Montreal, or if a shipment is large enough to warrant it, he is prepared to go even further and see that it reaches Liverpool safely.

The Chilled Meat Trade.

By E. J. Greenstreet, Edmonton.

One of the most important matters exercising the mind of the rancher and farmer at the present time is the question of finding a remunerative market for his stock, and the development of an export trade in chilled meat as a means of providing a more stable market, and one free from extreme fluctuations, is being discussed very widely throughout Western Canada.

The position today as regards a certain and profitable market for cattle and hogs is, to say the least, very unsatisfactory, and the situation in this respect is

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Write for particulars and prices, to **WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.**

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Two Bulls rising three years, one rising two, by Golden Flame (27770). Also Cows and Heifers at prices to suit the times.

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A. and J. Morrison,

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indeed a serious one. If anybody doubts this statement, let him travel through Alberta and Saskatchewan and discuss the matter with the farmers, the men who are on the land, and he will hear much the same tale from one end of the country to the other, and will, I think, then realize that all is not as it should be with the live stock industry, and he will have to admit that if the country is to develop as rapidly as it should, and take its proper place as one of the greatest farming countries of the world, it is absolutely necessary to place all branches of the farming industry on a sound footing.

It is not sufficient to show that grains of various kinds can be grown successfully in Western Canada, nor is it sufficient to show that cattle and hogs can be raised successfully in this part of the world; more than that is required; the production of the article is only half the business; providing a profitable market is the other half, and the half that up to the present time has been sadly neglected. In the case of grain the problem is comparatively simple; wheat can be handled and transported easily and sent by rail and steamer to the world's markets, and the price therefor to the Canadian farmer is that ruling in the large centres of exchange less, of course, cost of transportation and other charges.

With live stock it is somewhat different, and there are two distinct methods by which cattle and hogs raised by the farmer can be marketed; one is by sending the animals alive, and the other is by slaughtering comparatively near their own pastures and transporting the finished products to the markets of the world as chilled or frozen meat and the various products of the packing house. Most meat producing countries adopt both methods, or have at some period of their history exported their surplus stock as dead meat, and also as live cattle and hogs, and it is therefore interesting and instructive to review briefly the history of the meat trade in the five meat producing and meat exporting countries of the world, viz: The United States, the Argentine, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.

In New Zealand and Australia the live cattle trade never assumed large proportions. Both countries are too far away from the large centres of population and the meat markets of the world, (the most important of which is the British market) to make a trade in live cattle a sound and profitable undertaking. The advance of science, recent improvements in refrigeration and cold storage, modern packing house methods, and improved means of transportation, however, changed conditions very considerably and provided a modern, scientific and up-to-date system of handling and marketing the surplus stock of distant countries of which these meat producing portions of the British Empire were not slow to take advantage, with the result that the whole of the farming and ranching industry in Australia and New Zealand was placed on a sounder and better footing and a wonderful impetus given the breeding of sheep, cattle and hogs.

As the direct result of refrigeration the trade in frozen meat alone from these two countries has grown during the last twenty years or so from nothing to a value of about \$25,000,000 per annum.

The case of the Argentine is somewhat different for here we have a good example of a country engaged in the live cattle trade, and in the dead meat trade, both methods of exporting being carried on together, and the figures connected with the two systems, showing growth and decline, are particularly interesting and instructive. Taking a period of ten years, from 1895 to 1904, both years inclusive, we get the following results: The export trade in chilled and frozen meat increased from \$1,700,000 to about \$17,000,000, just tenfold, while the export trade in live cattle during the same period decreased from about \$7,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Since the decade I have dealt with, the importation of live cattle into Great Britain from the Argentine has been prohibited owing to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the herds of that country, and consequently they have switched over entirely to the dead meat trade, a process rendered possible by the fact that an export trade in chilled

and frozen meat was thoroughly organized and firmly established.

In this connection it is instructive, but by no means pleasant, to contemplate the position of Canada if by any chance a similar thing should happen here and our cattle be prohibited from entering British ports owing to the outbreak of some disease in the Canadian herds. At present we have no well established chilled meat trade to fall back upon, the consequences therefore would be disastrous, and the result would be serious not only for the farmer and rancher but for business people generally throughout Canada. The danger of such a catastrophe, even if remote, is a strong argument in favour of establishing without delay a thoroughly organized system of chilling, packing, and meat exporting, and thus providing another method of dealing with the surplus stock of the country, and furnishing an additional outlet to the markets of the world.

To deal next with the United States, a country where conditions generally are more similar to our own than in the other countries to which I have referred, we find that the surplus stock of that country is exported both alive and in the form of chilled meat and packing house products, the two methods being carried on together; both have assumed large dimensions, but even here we find that relatively the chilled meat trade has shown a steadier and greater growth than the live cattle business, from which fact we can fairly assume that there are certain advantages in that system of handling, and therefore it has proved the more satisfactory and profitable method of the two. For the United States I will take a period of thirteen years, viz: from 1895 to 1907 both inclusive, and will give figures showing the growth of the export trade in live stock and in fresh beef exported in a chilled state. In the former case the value of the trade has increased from \$33,300,000 in 1895 to \$35,600,000 in 1907, that is the total value of cattle, sheep and swine exported alive; beef exports have increased from \$16,800,000 in 1895 to \$26,300,000 in 1907, a relatively greater increase than the live stock business shows. In connection with the chilled beef trade it must be noted that whereas the figures for the live cattle trade include sheep and swine, the figures for fresh beef refer to that article only, and no account is taken of the various packing house products which are handled and exported in conjunction with a dead meat export trade; this matter should be looked at broadly for although I have referred particularly to chilled beef such an industry would always be established and carried on in conjunction with a general packing house business where both cattle and hogs would be handled. The value of the products from such an establishment would be enormous and would include canned and cured beef; bacon; canned, cured and salted pork; lard and lard compounds; tallow; lard oil; oleo oil; sausage and sausage meat; hides; skins, bones, hoofs, horns, hair, etc. When I mention that the total value of packing house products exported from the United States in 1907 amounted to \$203,500,000 the immense importance and far reaching nature of the industry will be realized.

Let us now turn to Canada, and we find that as regards the export of cattle she alone of the meat producing countries I have referred to has confined her attention almost entirely to exporting on the hoof, and has neglected in the most inexplicable way a branch of the business which other countries have found highly profitable and which they have pushed with energy and have established firmly. I have not the figures for the last year or two before me, but in 1904 Canada exported cattle to the value of \$10,500,000 and beef to the value of \$255,000, and the conditions regarding the dead meat trade has not altered materially in the last year or two; for all practical purposes a thoroughly organized and properly established trade in chilled meat from Canada is non-existent. Many of the leading ranchers and farmers in Western Canada have given considerable attention to this matter and the general opinion seems to be that the time is ripe for action, and that prompt steps must be taken to establish a thoroughly organized system of chill-

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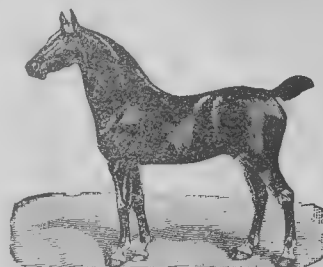
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ing, meat packing, and kindred industries with the object of bringing Canada in line with other countries and so securing her fair share of a valuable trade, to the benefit of the community in general and the ranchers and farmers in particular. The first move in this direction has been made by the appointment of a committee composed of the following men:

Chairman, Frank W. Whiteside, of Stettler, President Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association.

R. G. Mathews, of Macleod, Secretary Western Stock Growers' Association.

Jas. Walters, of Tees, President Alberta Stock Breeders' Association.

E. J. Fream, of Innisfail, Secretary Alberta Farmers' Association.

E. G. Palmer, of Edmonton, Cold Storage Expert.

This committee was formed on 4th July, during the Dominion Fair at Calgary, for the express purpose of placing data and information before the Dominion Government and urging the early establishment of the industry. The first meeting of the committee was held at Lacombe on 4th August when various matters connected with the business were discussed, and considerable correspondence bearing on the details of the industry read. As I am, acting as Hon. Sec. to the above committee, I wish it to be as widely known as possible what the objects are, and what steps are being taken to achieve some practical result; and I shall also be glad to correspond with any of your readers, and I am sure they number many hundreds, who are interested in this question, and who wish for further particulars, or who are in possession of any reliable information bearing on any phase of the live stock trade, or the dead meat industry, which they think would be of interest to or would assist the committee in bringing this important business to a successful issue, and should they be in sympathy with the movement their support will I feel sure be much appreciated by the committee on whose behalf I write.

Editorial Note.—The post office address of Mr. Greenstreet is Box 1285 Edmonton, Alta.

Preparations Used in Dipping Sheep for Scab.

MERCURIAL DIPS.

Mercurial dips have been used and some have reported favorably on them, but the advantage of mercurial preparations as a parasiticide is more than offset by the danger of mercurial poisoning from absorption. It is usually employed in an aqueous solution of a strength of 1-500, sometimes even stronger.

LIME AND SULPHUR.

The efficacy of this as a scab eradicator is beyond dispute as attested by the results obtained in the dippings conducted at different stock yards under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry, statistics showing that about 98 per cent. of affected sheep dipped have recovered, the number of animals dipped running well into the millions. The chief objection raised to the use of lime and sulphur dips is the injury occasioned to the wool. If the dip is properly prepared so that all the lime unites with the sulphur, and the dipping is performed shortly after the sheep are shorn, this objection proves specious. In preparing this dip weigh out 8 pounds of unslacked lime and 24 pounds of the flowers of sulphur. Place the lime in a mortar box and add enough water to slake the lime, forming a sort of paste or putty. To this add the sifted sulphur and stir or mix well together. Put this mixture into a kettle or boiler and add 30 gallons of boiling water. This mixture should be boiled for at least two hours, stirring frequently, and occasionally adding fresh water to maintain the original quantity. This is then placed in a cask or other receptacle and allowed to settle for several hours. When fully settled draw off the clear liquid into the vat, but do not allow any of the sediment to pass over into the vat. Add

sufficient warm water to bring the total quantity up to 100 gallons.

TOBACCO AND SULPHUR.

So far as efficiency is concerned, these dips rank in about the same position as lime and sulphur. There is no possible chance of injury to the wool further than slight discoloration, when tobacco and sulphur is used, and on this account it is preferable to lime and sulphur in treating unshorn sheep. The chief objection to tobacco and sulphur is that it is apt to cause some of the sheep to sicken and may even cause nausea in some of the attendants. While this dip may be prepared by the owner himself from the tobacco leaves, on account of the difficulty of obtaining them, as well as on account of the variation in the amount of nicotine in different samples of tobacco, so that it is impossible to prepare a mixture of a desired strength, he is advised to buy a prepared tobacco dip with a guaranteed statement as to the percentage of nicotine contained therein. In using a dip of this kind for sheep scab there should be enough of the active principle of tobacco, nicotine, in the dip to give a solution of 0.05% nicotine, and sufficient sulphur to give a 2% solution. Thus in 100 gallons of dip (about 835 pounds) (measurement as used in the U. S.) there should be 0.42 pounds of nicotine and 16.7 pounds of sulphur. To calculate how much of the tobacco solution should be added to 100 gallons of water to make it contain the required percentage of nicotine, divide the quantity of nicotine required in the dip by the proportion of nicotine which the tobacco solution contains. Thus, supposing one purchases a tobacco dip or solution, guaranteed to contain 20% nicotine, then $0.42 \div 0.20 = 2.1$. That is, 2.1 pounds of this purchased tobacco solution should be added to each 100 gallons of dip to give a 0.05% solution of nicotine. Again, suppose that the purchased solution contains only 1.5% of nicotine. Then $0.42 \div 0.015 = 28$, and 28 pounds of this solution must be added to the 100 gallons to give us the same percentage of nicotine. The sulphur should be added to the tobacco solution and both thoroughly mixed before adding them to the water in the vat. In case sulphur is omitted in the first dipping sufficient tobacco extract or nicotine solution should be used to give a mixture containing not less than 0.07% of nicotine.

ARSENICAL DIPS.

These have been much employed in France. Tessier's bath, which has been used in that country for a long time, has the following formula:

Arsenic trioxide, 1.5 kilos, about 3.3 lbs.

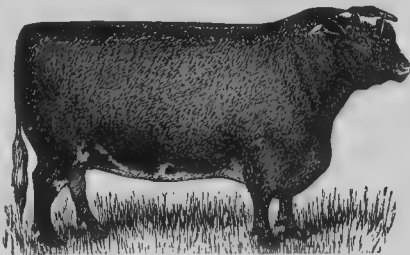
Sulphate of iron, 10.0 kilos, about 22 lbs.

Water, 100.0 litres, about 26.5 gals. These should be boiled for ten minutes.

Clement's bath replaces the sulphate of iron with one-half as much sulphate of zinc; Mathieu's bath substitutes an equal amount of alum for sulphate of iron. The purpose of adding any of these astringents is two-fold, to prevent absorption of the arsenic by the skin, and to deter the sheep from licking themselves. Melun has shown that cutaneous absorption is not to be feared unless the amount of dissolved arsenic exceeds 150 grains per quart, especially if the period of immersion does not exceed five minutes.

Objections that have been raised to arsenical dips are, their effects as parasiticides are not always to be relied upon, they produce a harsh and drying effect upon the skin and wool, they are dangerous on account of arsenic being a deadly poison. In order to guard against fatalities on this score it becomes necessary to take the following precautions. After coming out of the dip the sheep should be placed on the dripping pen until no more dip drips off the wool; they should then be placed in a bare yard devoid of grass or other food until thoroughly dry. If turned on grass the drippings poison the forage so that the sheep may take in sufficient arsenic with its food to poison them. Even after the sheep have dried off, a sudden shower will wash off enough arsenic upon the grass to poison animals eating it. Any of the

FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS



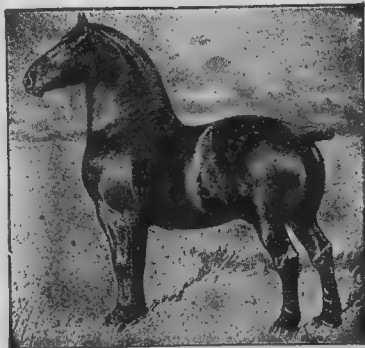
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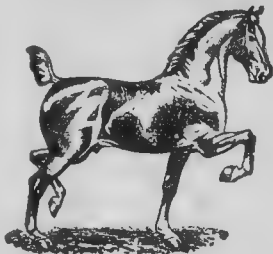
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dip left over after dipping the sheep must be disposed of in such a manner that no animals can have access to it. In spite of the fact that the sheep used in experiments conducted here were handled in the most careful manner possible the mortality ran from 25% to 50% from arsenic dipping, death occurring in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after dipping. The only criticism that could be possibly raised to the method in which the sheep were handled was that they were not held for twenty-four hours in a bared pen as recommended by Tessier; they were held, however, until all dripping from the wet wool had ceased. The claim is not made that in the run of dipping the mortality will reach the figures just given, but it does point forcibly to the moral that for general dipping arsenical dips cannot be recommended as safe. Further the results of the experiments showed that arsenic must be considered as possessed of doubtful efficacy as a scab eradicator.

COAL TAR DIPS.

When bituminous coal is subjected to dry distillation there are given off gases which are used for lighting purposes; there is a residue left of charcoal or coke which is used for fuel. In this process of distillation there are given off numerous volatile bodies which are condensed into a dark thick liquid or semi-liquid substance to which has been given the name of coal tar. The composition of coal-tar is very complex and varies considerably with the temperature at which the distillation of the coal is effected. Once considered as a useless by-product, coal tar under various methods of treatment now furnishes us with an innumerable number of derivatives utilized in medicine, the arts and sciences. From among these coal-tar products are made the large number of so-called coal-tar dips, the uses of which have become so familiar.

The coal-tar dips may be considered under two divisions:

A. Coal-tar Creosote Dips.

These contain coal-tar creosote, or coal-tar oils and cresylic acid which are rendered capable of being emulsified through the admixture of resin soap forming thereby on the addition of water, a whitish, milky mixture. Not only was this class of dips when properly prepared found to be efficient in the treatment of sheep scab, quickly destroying the scab mite, but they also leave the wool in a clean, soft, pliable condition. Further advantages claimed for these dips, upon which, however, no date were secured in these experiments, are that they are more effective as tick and lice destroyers, and they possibly are more destructive to the egg of the scab mite. The latter consideration carries little weight as the second dipping is necessary for all scabby sheep with the single exception of those shipped for immediate slaughter.

B. Cresol Dips.

These dips are made from a coal-tar product, cresylic acid and soap. They are very similar in composition to Liquor Cresolis Compositus of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, or to the possibly more familiar product, Lysol. When diluted with water ready for use these dips form a more or less transparent soapy solution. While cresol dips were found to be effective in the treatment of sheep scab, in some cases they showed a tendency to leave the wool in a rather dry, harsh condition. If this defect proves to be a common one it places the cresol dips at a disadvantage as compared with coal-tar creosote dips. Before using coal-tar dips they should be tested on a small scale with the water and under conditions to be employed in dipping in order to avoid possible injury to stock. The diluted sample should be allowed to stand for at least an hour. If after this length of time there is a separation of an oily layer the dip should not be used with that kind of water. Much better results would therefore be accomplished in the use of these two kinds of dips in this country where the water is so hard if it is first softened or cleansed by the addition of lye in the manner practiced by the laundress. The amount of lye to

be added is a matter for individual experimentation as it will vary with the different degrees of hardness of the water.

DIPPING.

- (1) Dipping should preferably be performed shortly after shearing, dipping all the sheep at the one time.
- (2) Select a lime and sulphur, tobacco and sulphur, or an approved coal-tar dip.
- (3) Keep the temperature of the vat at from 103 degrees to 105 degrees F.
- (4) Hold each sheep in the dip two minutes by the watch, guessing at the time is not reliable.
- (5) Ten days later dip the entire flock a second time.
- (6) After the second dipping place the flock on a portion of the farm from which they have been excluded for at least four weeks previously.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

- (1) Scabby sheep should never be driven along a public road; (2) sheds and barns in which scabby sheep have been should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected; use a coal-tar dip or crude carbolic acid as a disinfectant. Leave these places unused for four weeks or longer before placing healthy sheep therein; (3) pastures should not be used for four weeks before healthy sheep are admitted, although drenching rains will aid in their disinfection, the posts, etc., should be disinfected; (4) add lime to the disinfectant to show where it has been applied; (5) observation shows that the greatest amount of loss from scab may be directly attributed to the owner's neglect or procrastination; don't wait until the sheep begin to die from scab before dipping, dip early in the disease.—Bulletin S. Dakota Experiment Station.

The World's Meat Supply.

A foreign live stock periodical propounds the following interesting riddle: "As the world's supply of meat animals is steadily diminishing, and the population is steadily increasing, from whence shall our meats of the future come?" While we are not quite certain of the first premise stated, there is room for careful thought in the fact that we eat cur meat as fast as it is produced. This is not as true of America as of England and some of the other European nations. Here we do not produce the quantity of meat anywhere near what we are capable of supplying to the world. However this may be, as population increases we shall need more meat. It is also true that there are thousands who allow themselves meat but once a week, not because they are so strictly in favor of a vegetarian diet, but because of their inability to provide meat more often for their families. Such conditions are met in many European and Asiatic countries at the present time. Those people want more meat, they need more meat, and should their circumstances ever allow it, they will buy more meat. Our export supply here in America would not provide the millions of Russian peasantry with meat three times a week. United States statistics show live stock increase, but our population is also on the increase. The live stock gain is scarcely holding its own. When the matter is thoroughly gone into there appear strong arguments for the increase of our live stock in our scheme of farm production. First, there will hardly be any danger of over-supply; second, it is scarcely necessary to say that animal husbandry results in an increased farm fertility, and, third, more grain can be produced from a smaller acreage. Many American farmers see plainly the real economy of diversified and intensified farming. Every year sees us more than ever before doing a big part in the feeding of the world. We are realizing more and more the genuine importance of the place which raising of live stock and the breeding of pure breeds and the highest grades holds in our plan. It is a work in which any man may



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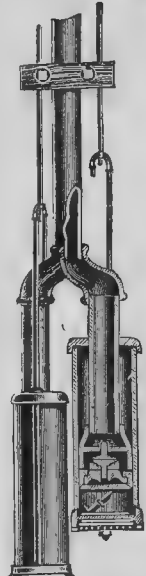
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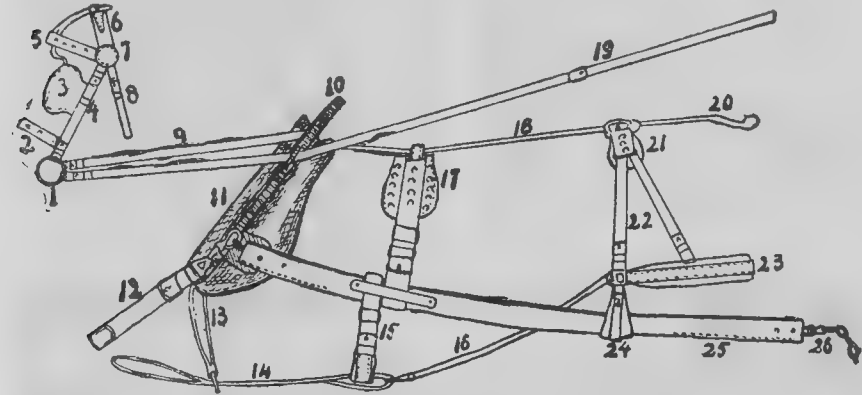
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have just pride. It calls for the highest training and the greatest experience, and it requires a vast amount of intelligent labor.—The Homestead.

Names of Different Parts of the Harness.

Of the many different parts of a heavy farm harness there are at least twenty-five which are known by distinct names. Far from every person on the farm could give this complete list if required. It is often a decided inconvenience not to be able to name offhand at least those parts included in this list. The illustration is that of one side of a heavy harness and the parts have been numbered to correspond to the following names: (1) bit, attached to (4) by what is known as a bit holder; (2) face or nose piece; (3) blind; (4) cheek piece; (5) front, which passes directly over what is known as the winker stay; (6) crown piece; (7) rosette; (8) throat latch; (9) check rein; (10)



hame; (11) collar; (12) yoke or breast strap; (13) choke strap; (14) pole strap; (15) belly band; (16) hold back; (17) back pad; (18) turn back; (19) line; (20) crupper; (21) rump pad; (22) hip straps; (23) breeching; (24) trace stay; (25) trace; (26) trace chain. By a little study any man or boy can commit these, and the time spent will be returned many times in the future. To the boys we would say, learn these now.

Useful Medicines.

A few of the most useful and commonly employed drugs for emergent or minor cases are mentioned:—

Barbadoes Aloes—Purgative—Horse, 4 to 6 drachms; cattle, 2oz. to 1oz. Best kept for horses in capsuled balls, which can be dissolved in boiling water for administration to cattle.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.—Diffusible, stimulant, anti-spasmodic, and antacid—Horse, 1oz. to 2oz.; cattle, 2oz. to 3oz.; sheep, 2 to 4 drachms.

Carbonate of Ammonia. Same action as the aromatic spirit, but much cheaper, and perhaps more effective in cases of "hoven" in cattle—Horse, 2 to 4 drachms; cattle 2oz. to 1oz.; sheep, 1 to 1 drachm, highly diluted.

Belladonna (extract of).—Anodyne, anti-spasmodic narcotic; useful in chill, cough, sore throat, etc.—Horse, 1 to 1 drachm; cattle, 1 to 2 drachms.

Camphor (spirit of).—Febrifuge and anti-spasmodic—Horse, 2oz. to 1oz.; sheep, 20 to 30 drops.

Chloral Hydrate.—Sedative and anti-spasmodic; useful in colic in horses and paturient apoplexy in cows.—Horse, 2 drachms to 1oz.; cows 1oz. to 12oz.

Iron (carbonate or sulphate of).—Mineral tonic and haemaetic, useful in anaemia, debility, and worms—Horse, 1 to 2 drachms; cattle 1 to 2 drachms; sheep 1 drachm.

Lead (acetate of).—Astringent and sedative, given in dysenteric diarrhoea, but of most use to the stock-owner in a solution or lotion for sprains, bruises, and sore shoulders.—Strength, 2oz. to 1 pint of rain water. (A deadly poison).

Linseed Oil.—Safe laxative.—Horse, 1 to 2 pints; cattle, 1 to 2 pints.

Magnesia Sulphate (Epsom salts).—

Time-honored saline purge. Should not be exhibited to horses unless in small doses as an atterative. Cattle, 12oz. to 12lb.; sheep, 4oz. to 6oz.

Opium, tincture of (laudanum).—Narcotic, sedative, anodyne and anti-spasmodic. Useful in colic, super-purgation, and "heaving".—Horse, 1oz. to 12oz.; sheep, 2 to 4 drachms.

Potash, nitrate of (saltpetre).—Diuretic and febrifuge.—Horse, 1 to 4 drachms; cattle, 2oz. to 1oz.; sheep, 1 to 2 drachms.

Potash, bicarbonate of.—Antacid and diuretic; useful in rheumatism—Cattle, 2oz. to 1oz.; pigs, 1 to 1 drachm.

Potash, chlorate of.—Diuretic, febrifuge, and antiseptic; useful in colds and sore throat.—Horse, 1 to 4 drachms; sheep, 20 to 40 grains.

Quinine, sulphate of.—Antiseptic and anti-periodic, and bitter tonic; useful in fevers, blood poisoning, and inappetence.—Horse, 20 to 30 grains; cattle, 20 to 30 grains; sheep, 5 to 8 grains.

Soda, sulphide and hyposulphide.—Antiseptic, disinfectant, and alterative; given to survivors in outbreaks

of anthrax and black-leg, and relieves "hoven" in ruminants—Cattle, 1 to 1oz.; sheep, 2 to 4 drachms.

Soda, sulphate of (Glauber's salts).—Saline purgative; action and dose similar to Epsom salts.

Sodium chloride (common salt).—Vermifuge and tonic; best given in lumps to lick.—Horse, 1 to 1oz. with food.

Santonin. Active principle of worm-seed vermifuge—Horse, 20 to 30 grains in ball.

Sulphur, sublimed (brimstone or flowers of sulphur).—Alterative and diaphoretic — Locally parasiticide — Horse, 1 to 4 drachms; pigs, 2oz. to 1oz., as a laxative.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre.—Stimulant, anti-spasmodic, and diuretic—Horse, 1oz. to 12oz.; sheep, 2 to 6 drachms.

Turpentine, oil of.—Stimulant, anti-spasmodic, diuretic, and vermifuge; useful in colic in horses and "husk" in calves and lambs.—Horse, 1oz. to 3oz.; calves, 2 to 4 drachms; sheep, 1 to 2 drachms.

Zinc, sulphate of (white vitriol).—Astringent; useful in lotions.

The vegetable bitters, stomachics, and carminatives—gentian, ginger, aniseed, caraways, cardamon, cascarrilla, fenugreek, fennel, etc.—so largely used for horses in powders and in "drinks" for cattle, are given in doses of from 1 drachm to 1oz., according as several are combined or given alone.—"Farm and Home Year-Book."



Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

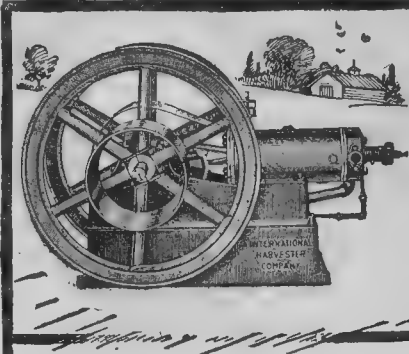
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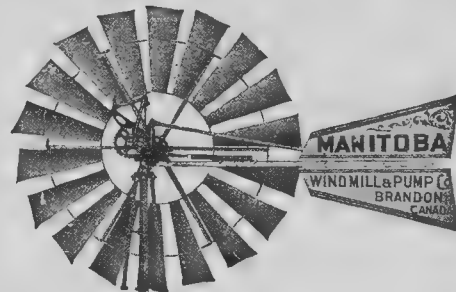
The old way was to use the horses in a tread power or on a circular drive, to operate a complicated system of gear wheels.

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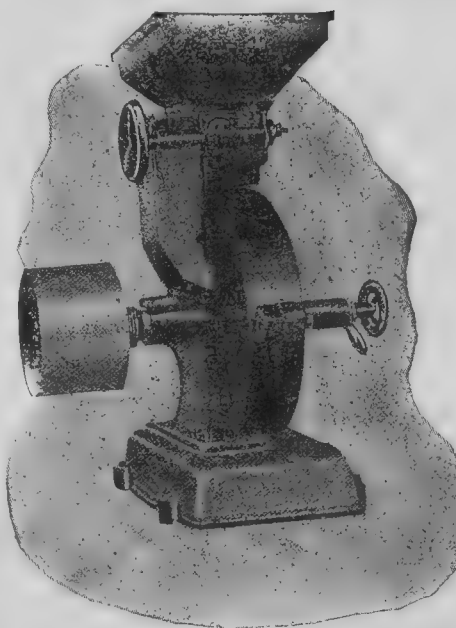
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Life.

Let me but live my life from year to year
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hastening to nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear.
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer;

So let the way wind up the hill or down,
Though rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,
I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,
Because the road's last turn will be the best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

The "Spell" At Number Six.

There had always been a good deal of rivalry between school districts No. Five and No. Six. When No. Six built a school house a good deal more pretentious than No. Five, the "No. Fivers," as they were called, said tauntingly:

"Fine schoolhouses aren't everything and we can outspell you any day."

Great value was put upon correct spelling in those days. Grammar was regarded as a mere accomplishment and some there were who scoffed at the suggestion of pupils "wasting their time" studying physiology; but not to know how to spell was fatal to one's chances of success in life. One educational and social feature of the long winter evenings was the spelling school held in the country schoolhouse. The boy or the girl who could "spell down" the rest of the school was admitted to be "mighty smart." Sometimes one school would challenge another to a spelling contest and then the interest rose to fever heat. Loud and taunting were the cries of the victorious, while the vanquished would at once challenge the victors to another contest. Thus it was that spelling "bees" were of frequent occurrence and not even the singing school of the olden time could equal them in interest.

Mr. Bassford, teacher of No. Six, was about to dismiss school one evening in January when there came a knock at the door, and before the teacher could reach the door it opened and a severe looking old man, with piercing black eyes, came into the room. He nodded almost curtly to Mr. Bassford, who said:

"How do you do, Judge Butler? I was about to close the school, but I am sure the boys and girls would be glad to remain later than usual if you will make a few remarks."

"It won't take but a minute or two to say all I have to say," replied the judge. "I hear that No. Five has challenged No. Six to a spelling match next week. That so?"

"Yes; they have sent us a challenge."

"Of course you'll take it up?"

"Certainly, judge. We're not afraid of them," replied the teacher, with a laugh.

"I sh'd be ashamed of you if you were," said the judge, tartly, and then he added:

"I've been thinking that I'd do something to kind o' stimulate our young folks to do their best. You know I put good spelling first in value when it comes to education. Nothing makes a worse impression than bad spelling when one has a letter to write. Neat, plain handwriting and correct spelling can carry a boy a good ways toward success in life, and a boy who can't spell well is sort o' handicapped. I just come over to say that I plan to give a prize to the best speller when you have your contest with the No. Fivers next week. I hope some one in our school will win it, but the best speller

shall have it, no matter which district he or she lives in. The prize will be two hundred dollars in gold, and the one that wins it must use the money for two years of schooling at the academy over in Farmington. That's my offer, and I hope some of you youngsters will keep it from going into No. Five. You'll never hear the end of it if they get it. Good-night," and the somewhat eccentric old man departed as suddenly as he had arrived.

Intense interest in the forthcoming spelling contest was created by the offer of old Judge Gutler, and the old, blue-covered spelling books in both districts were brought into immediate use. They were taken home at the close of school and pored over for hours. The long "jaw-breaking" words and those in which there were so many senseless "silent" letters were studied and spelled over and over again. Interest in all other lessons waned, and the pupils spent most of the noon and recess intermissions in pronouncing words to each other.

It was generally conceded that if the golden prize remained in No. Six it would be won by Lucy Marks, Harry Venner or Tom Pryde, for they were the best spellers in the school and were always depended upon to sustain the reputation of No. Six in any spelling contest.

Mary Warder and Paul Denley were the champion spellers in No. Five, but the prize offered by Judge Butler had acted as such a stimulus that it had set all of the pupils to studying and some of them had shown such improvement in their spelling that it was doubtful as to who would win the prize, and it was predicted that some "dark horse" would probably appear to defeat those who were usually successful in the spelling contests.

The No. Fivers were as much excited over the forthcoming contest as were the pupils of No. Six, and there was a good deal of boasting done by both schools.

It goes without saying that the little schoolhouse at No. Six was packed to the doors on the night of the contest. It was a clear, cold night in January and the sleighing was never better. The full moon rode high in the cloudless sky and countless stars were shining. The voices of young people coming up over the hills or through the woods in sleds or puns could be heard singing snatches of merry songs. A party of No. Fivers would seek to pass a party of No. Sixes, and there would be some mad racing and a good many good-natured jeers and jibes. There were horses hitched to all the trees around the little schoolhouse, and some of the boys had come long distances on foot.

Each family had been asked to send a candle to help light the house. Lamps were not in common use. There was but one in the schoolhouse that night, and it was on the teacher's desk. The big box stove in the center of the room was red hot, and it must have been rather uncomfortable for those who had to sit very near it.

Of course Judge Butler was there. He was a very prosperous man who lived alone in his big house on his fine farm. True he had one or two hired men and a woman for a housekeeper, but he had none of his "own folks" around him. A sorrowful thing in the life of the judge was that he had long been estranged from his "own folks." His wife had been dead for a good many years, and his only child, a daughter, had so offended her father by marrying against his wishes that he had disowned her, although she had married a young man of excellent character and industrious habits. But the judge was a man who could not bear to be crossed in anything, and he was bitter in his resentments. People did him no injustice when they said that he was a hard man. Now and then some unexpected strain of kindness or generosity would become apparent and people would admit that the judge had his "good streaks" after all. The offering of the prize in the spelling contest had been regarded as one of the judge's "good streaks." His neighbors had said, when the judge disowned his daughter, that one of his "good streaks" would induce him to forgive her and seek a reconciliation, but this had not come to pass at the end of nearly twenty years. The daughter had moved to another state and the judge had held no communication with her. Not even the

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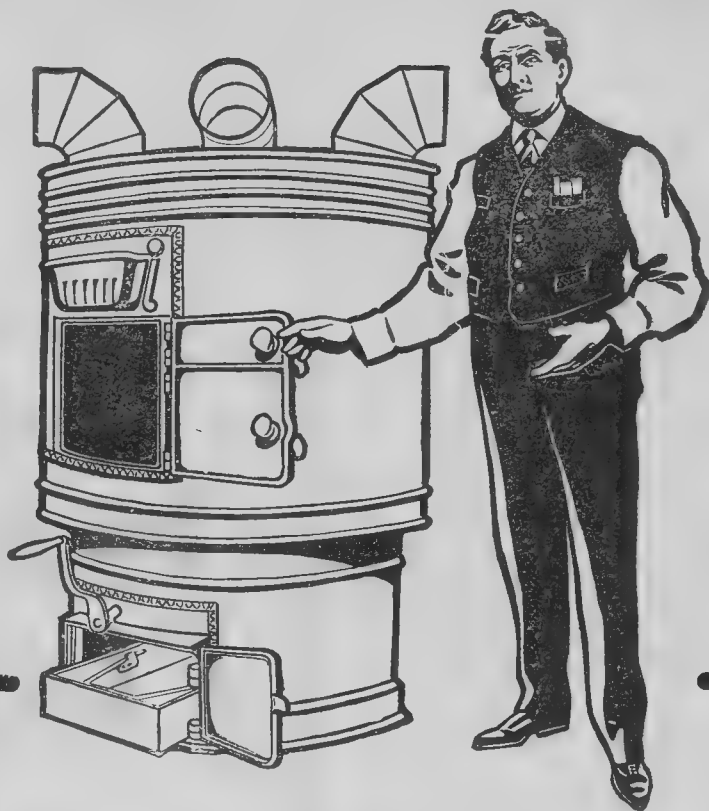
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I don't believe you can find fault with any part of the 'Hecla.'

Waterpan—is placed so that it does just what is wanted—that is, it evaporates the water and keeps the air from getting dry.

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coming of grandchildren had softened the heart, and his daughter's letters to him had been returned unopened.

Tom Bentley of District No. Five and Joe Hatton of No. Six "chose up" when it became time to begin the spelling match. The first contest was to be simply a "spelling down" contest. The two schools faced each other in two long parallel lines and the school that first "spelled down" the other would be the winner. This contest revealed the fact that there had been a good deal of hard studying done and it took nearly an hour for the No. Sixers to "spell down" the No. Fivers. Then came a brief intermission, and after that, the real contest of the evening. The spellers from the two schools faced each other again, and it was understood that the boy or girl from either school who stood up longest should be adjudged the winner of the prize which Judge Butler had held up to view in a small knitted purse, through the meshes of which the yellow gold coin was shining in a very tempting way and in a way that put the spellers on their mettle.

Mr. Waite, the teacher in No. Five, and Mr. Bassford, the No. Six teacher, pronounced the words, each pronouncing for fifteen minutes at a time. The spellers could have but a single "try" at a word and no favoritism was shown by either teacher.

At the end of the first twenty minutes eight of the No. Fivers were standing and but five of the scholars from No. Six. Among the scholars from No. Five was a young fellow of perhaps fifteen years, who seemed to be a stranger to every one in No. Six. He had come to the school house with the Bensons, a family that had but recently come to No. Five to live. No names had been called in choosing those who were to take part in the second contest. It had simply been announced that any pupil from either district who cared to enter the contest was at liberty to do so, and this boy had taken his place with the other boys from No. Five. It was evident that he was a "mighty good speller," and some of the older people nodded their heads approvingly when he spelled very glibly some of the long "jaw breakers" with so many "silent" letters. He was smaller and apparently younger than any of the others when there were but three of the No. Fivers left standing and four of the No. Sixers.

The boy's spelling was evidently commanding the admiration of old Judge Butler. He even patted his palms together softly when the boy spelled a long word that two of the spellers from No. Five had been compelled to "sit down" on. At last there was no one left standing but Harry Venner of No. Six and the unknown boy from No. Five. There was a great clapping of hands when the contest had narrowed down to two boys who were apparently of about the same age. They faced each other with folded arms and the contest grew intensely interesting. Both boys were perfectly self-possessed. Some of those who had been compelled to sit down had "lost their heads" through excitement, but Harry Venner and his opponent were not likely to do this. They spelled each word very slowly and very distinctly with a certain little note of defiance in their voices. The silence in the room was so intense that each boy's voice penetrated to the most remote corner, and the least movement on the part of anyone was heard.

Harry Venner hesitated half a minute before spelling the word "pomaceous," but spelled it right and his opponent reflected carefully for a moment before spelling the word "raillieur," but he also spelled the unusual word correctly amid much applause on the part of the No. Fivers.

For nearly half an hour the two boys faced each other, spelling in a way that elicited many nods of approval and occasional applause. The interest was at fever pitch when the word "Sibylline" was given to Harry to spell. A little too over-confident as to his ability to spell the word, he did not hesitate a second, but spelled the first syllable with a "v" instead of an "i."

"Next," said Mr. Bassford, who was pronouncing.

"What!" exclaimed Harry. "I spelled it right."

"No, Harry, you did not," said his teacher, with a note of regret in his voice. "Next."

The boy from No. Five spelled the

word correctly and the No. Fivers "went wild." Hats were thrown up to the ceiling; feet in clumsy boots and shoes were pounded on the floor, and hands were clapped. In the midst of it all Harry Venner did a fine and manly thing. He reached out his right hand to his successful opponent, and they clasped hands heartily. This created another wild outburst of applause and did much to prevent any sneering jibes or taunts from either side. No one applauded louder than old Judge Butler, regardless of the fact that the prize had been won by No. Five, and he would much preferred to have had it gone to someone in his own district. When the excitement had subsided Judge Butler, requested the prize winner to come to the platform. With the purse of gold in his hand, he said:

"You have spelled wonderfully well, my boy, and I am proud of you, even if you do not belong to our district. You have won the prize fairly and with great credit to yourself. I congratulate you and I—but I do not seem to know you. You must be a newcomer to No. Five. Will you tell me your name?"

"Horace Butler White."

The old man stepped back and looked at the boy curiously. Again had there come dead silence into the room.

"My—my name is Horace Butler, too," said the judge.

"I know it, sir," replied the boy, quietly, as he stood before the judge, a slim, erect lad, with a handsome face

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and manly bearing. "I know it, and I—I—was named for you—grandfather." Judge Butler dropped into the chair from which he had risen. His arms fell limply to his sides and the ruddy color left his face for an instant. His lips opened and closed for a moment, but no sound came from them. Then he leaned forward, looking wistfully into the face of the boy who had drawn a little nearer to him. Suddenly the judge put forth his hand,

laying it on the arm of the boy and drew him toward him and kissed him on his white brow. Then the applause broke out again, and some of the women put their handkerchiefs to their eyes. Indeed the eyes of some of the men were suspiciously moist. The judge stood erect, with his arm around the boy's shoulder, and said simply:

"Good friends, I am sure that you will agree with me that the prize has

been won fairly by my grandson, Horace Butler White, of whom I am very proud."

The explanations that followed a little later revealed the fact that Mrs. Benson was a relative of the father of Horace Butler White, and that the boy had come to stay several months with her and had become a pupil of Number Five school, and was, therefore, entitled to enter the contest.

A complete reconciliation with his

daughter was the result of Horace winning the prize, and within a few weeks the big house of the judge was brightened by the presence of half a dozen healthy and sturdy grandchildren, of whom the judge became excessively fond. Sometimes he said to Horace: "I've always said that it was a mighty good thing for one to know how to spell, and I'm more than ever convinced of it now."—J. L. Harbour, in The American Boy.



FORT GARRY GATEWAY

The pile of masonry in the foreground is the gateway (still standing) which admitted to the enclosed area of Old Fort Garry. The photo shows the gateway as it was seen from the inside of the fort. Solid stone walls completed the enclosure, and the whole formed a place of shelter in those times of danger which sometimes caused a raffle in the placid life of Old Fort Garry. The large building is Manitoba Club.

Signs of Autumn.

The fruit now is mellow on the slowly-creeping vine;
The wheat is turning golden in the sun;
The waving prairie grasses, in seas that roll and swell,
Have felt the hand of Nature and are slowly turning brown.

The maple now has tinged with gold her many leaves of green;
The cattle now are wandering far and wide;
The saucy, screaming blackbird upon the near-by fence
Is watching now his fine oat-crop with not a little pride.

—Frank W. Shaw.

Swan River, Man.

The Crown of Righteousness.

*A Summer Vesper Sermon
by Lyman Abbott.*

I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward.—Gen. xv., 1.

The reward of righteousness is righteousness. Christ calls on us to follow him. What shall we have, therefore? The privilege of following so great a Leader. God calls on us to live the divine life. What is the recompense? The life that we live.

We do not forego life here for life hereafter; our earthly crown for a heavenly; a brief pleasure for eternal joy; earth now for heaven then. The reward is not green fields and a tree-shaded river. Those this world furnishes us. It is not a street whose pavements are gold. The New Jerusalem is described as paved with gold to make clear to us that what we so foolishly covet here we shall find but as the dirt beneath our feet there. The reward of godliness is God.

The tree of life which bare twelve manner of fruits grows on earthly soil. 'The fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, fidelity, meekness, self-control.' The reward of living the life of the spirit is the possession of these fruits. The reward of loving is love, of peace-making is the peace that is made, of suffering long and still being kind is long-suffering, of self-control is the joy of controlling one's self. The reward of the athlete is his ability to run or to pitch or to row; the reward of the scholar is his knowledge; the reward of the thinker is his power to think; the reward of the artist is his capacity to express himself in form and color. So the reward of the divine life is divine living; the reward of following Christ is the joy of ministering to others instead of being only the recipient of others' ministry; the reward of self-sacrifice is the joy of laying down one's life that others may live. The reward of motherhood is the privilege of mothering one's child; the reward of patriotism is the privilege of serving one's country; the reward of industry is the opportunity to do something that is worth doing. So the reward of godliness is serving God. He who does not find the reward of Christian living in his Christian life may well doubt whether his life is Christian.

But that is not all.

There is joy in companionship. He who takes his pleasures in solitude has but a poverty-stricken idea of happiness. We increase our sensuous pleasures by eating and drinking together. Merriment adds to merriment in jovial companionship. To share pleasure is to enhance pleasure. The student's task becomes the student's delight if two congenial scholars can fellowship each other in the study. Our intellectual life is both richer and more joyous in a college than in a hermitage. Co-operation adds interest to work, provided it is a real co-operation in spirit, aim, ambition, not merely in mechanical toil. The factory system has its abundant evils, but it is more enjoyable to weave in companionship with a fellow weaver than in solitude as Silas Marner did. Solitary confinement proves insupportable; almost any companionship is welcomed after all companionship has for a time been denied. We shall



Stanfield's Underwear

(Chapter 1)

A Talk by the Maker to the Wearer.

The Wool

Stanfield's Underwear is made of the best wool that grows on the best wool-bearing sheep in the world—the long, silky-fibred Nova Scotia wool.

The founder of the Stanfield mills did more than anyone else to develop the wool industry throughout the Maritime Provinces. For half a century, the farmers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have saved their best wool for the Stanfields—first for C. E. Stanfield—and now for his sons, John and Frank, the President and Treasurer of Stanfields Limited.

The wear of a garment depends on the quality of wool from which it is made. Underwear may be PURE WOOL, and ALL WOOL—and still shrink, ravel and wear out in a single season. Because the underwear is not made of good wool in the first place.

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There can be no unraveling, because every stitch is locked.

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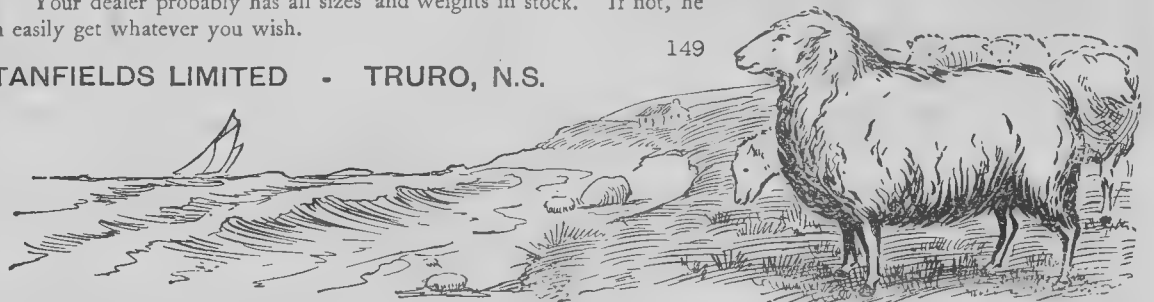
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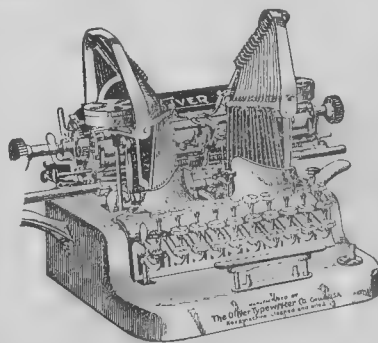
149



never overcome the exodus from the country to the city until we find a way to promote companionship in agricultural pursuits.

And the higher the fellowship the greater the joy. Fellowship in frolic is good; the fellowship of real co-operation in accomplishing a desired end is better; fellowship in intellectual endeavor brings a sorer and a deeper joy; fellowship in mutuality of affection and of service, as in the family, transcends all other fellowships, unless it be fellowship in worship, which, when it is real, not merely formal, brings with it a peculiar joy inferior to none.

To work for God is to work with God. To follow Christ is to live with Christ—to march in the same road, engage in the same campaign, share in the same experience. To enter God's service is more than to be his servant. It is to be his child. It is more than to do his will; it is to be in purpose and spirit one with him. Religion is the life of God in the soul of man. To be religious, Christianly religious, is to have God as our companion. Then, truly, our fellowship is with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ. Then our will is to do God's will; then we see the world as God sees it; then we do our little to help God achieve what he is achieving; then we are cheered and sustained by the unfailing hope of him who sees the end from the beginning. God is himself our exceeding great reward.



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Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had by sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of the Nor'-West Farmer. State number and size of pattern desired.]

GIRL'S TUCKED AND PLAIN GUIMPES—6074.—(To be made with fancy or plain long or elbow sleeves.) Guimpes make such an important feature of present dress that no girl can have too many. Here are two attractive styles which can be utilized both for lingerie materials and for the wash silks that are so much used. The tucked guimpe is a very pretty but simple one that is trimmed with embroidery between the groups of tucks. The plain one can be made with a fancy yoke on either a round or square outline and can be made guimpe or cut off and finished to form a chemisette as liked. Both allow a choice of three sleeves, the long ones with deep cuffs, the long one with straight bands, and those of elbow length.



6074 Tucked and Plain Guimpes, 8 to 14 years.

The guimpes are made with front and backs and are drawn up at the waist line by means of tapes inserted in a casing. The straight collar finishes the neck and whatever the length of the sleeves they are gathered at their upper and lower edges and joined either to bands or cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is, for either guimpe 2½ yards 24 or 32, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide with 5½ yards of insertion to make the tucked guimpe as illustrated.

The pattern 6074 is cut in sizes for girls 8, 10, 12, and 14 years of age.

GIRL'S JUMPER DRESS—6077.—(To be worn with any guimpe.) The jumper dress is one which suits almost every girl and new and interesting designs are constantly appearing. This one is absolutely simple and graceful in the extreme and charmingly youthful. In the illustration it is made of white lawn trimming of embroidery but it is available for the future as well as for the present, for it can be made from wool or from the simple silks, that little girls are wearing for afternoon occasions, quite as well as from washable material and it can be trimmed in almost any way that fancy may dictate. The overblouse is made with tucks and these tucks can be left plain if



6077 Girl's Jumper Dress, 6 to 12 years

a simple school dress is wanted or trimmed as illustrated when something more dressy is in demand. The skirt is straight and consequently suits washable material as well as every other sort. Any guimpe that the wardrobe contains can be worn beneath it.

The dress consists of over blouse and skirt joined by a belt. The tucks in the over blouse give becoming lines and the kimono sleeves are attached beneath the outermost ones. The straight skirt is in backward turning plats, which are stitched over the hips.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 5½ yards 24, 3½ yards 32 or 3 yards 44 inches wide with 4½ yards of embroidery to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 6077 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10, and 12 years of age.

GIRL'S BERTHA COLLARS—6073.—Bertha collars suit the girls so perfectly that they are always worn and here are some charming models that are novel yet simple and which can be utilized over any dress.

No. 1 is made in handkerchief style with points at the shoulders, front and back and can be finished with straight banding as illustrated or scalloped on its edges or inset with lace or embroidery as liked.



6073 Girl's Bertha Collars, 8 to 14 years.

No. 2 can be cut on the pointed line, as illustrated, and made with medallions and lace and with French knots worked in the points to make an extremely elaborate collar, or can be cut round and finished simply with banding and frills as shown in the smaller view. No. 3 is cut on a square outline and is especially well adapted to banding and medallions. In this case these last are hand embroidered while lace banding outlines them and frills of lawn finish the edges. Lace medallions or ready made ones of embroidery can be used, however, and embroidered banding can be made to take the place of lace, or the material can be outlined by the banding and the squares filled with some little bit of embroidery if better liked.

Each bertha is made in one piece. No. 1 is quite plain but Nos. 2 and 3 are perforated for the medallions and for the banding, which make such effective trimming.

The quantity of material required for the 14 year size is ¾ yard 32 inches wide for any bertha; 3¼ yards of banding for No. 1; 9 medallions, 5 yards of insertion, 3¼ yards of edging, or 3 yards of edging and 3½ yards of insertion for No. 2; 10 medallions, 4½ yards of insertion, 3½ yards of edging for No. 3.

The pattern 6073 is cut in two sizes only, 8 and 14 years.

LONG COAT WITH DEEP ARM-HOLES—6078.—The long, protective coat is such a useful, satisfactory garment that it is always in demand. Here is one that can be utilized for a great many occasions and a great many materials. In the illustration it is made of Sicilian mohair trimmed with braid and is adapted to driving, to travel and all occasions of the sort, but a little later it will make a most satisfactory garment for cloth or for cheviot and it can be made available for evening wear as well as for day-time use if lighter colors are chosen.



6078 Long Coat with Deep Armholes 34 to 44 bust.

The coat is made with fronts and backs. The armholes are large and ample and the trimming is applied to conceal the seams. The sleeves are tucked at their lower edges and finished with prettily shaped cuffs and the roll-over collar completes the neck.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6½ yards 27, 4½ yards 44 or 4 yards 52 inches wide with 8 yards of braid.

The pattern 6078 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

NINE GORED SKIRT—6079.—(With underlying plaits at front and side gores.) Fresh variations of the

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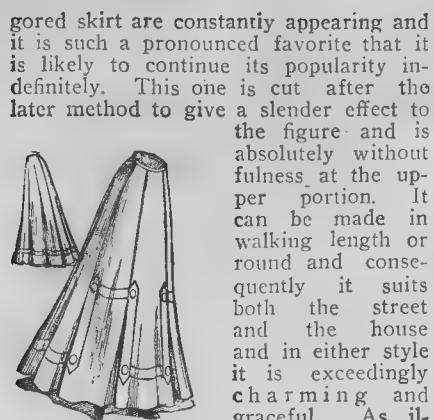
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6079 Nine Gored Skirt
22 to 32 waist.

of broadcloth held by buttons, but for immediate wear the model will be found admirable made of foulard, linen and materials of the sort as well as of wool fabrics. In fact, it suits all suiting and all skirting materials and is adapted both to the present and the future. The trimming is novel and effective and the bands can be of the same or contrasting material or of braid as liked.

The skirt is made in nine gores. The front and side gores are laid in underlying plaits to the depth of the bands and those at the sides and back are plain. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted plaits and the trimming straps are arranged on indicated lines. The plaits at the front and side seams provide graceful flare without undue fullness.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11½ yards 27, 6 yards 44 or 4½ yards 52 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 8 yards 27, 4½ yards 44 or 4 yards 52 inches wide when material has neither figure or nap with ½ yard 50 inches wide if straps are made of cloth. If made from the material there will be found ample in the quantities allowed.

The pattern 6079 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

OVER BLOUSE OR JUMPER—6072.—(To be closed at either front or back.) The popularity of the over blouse seems to be an ever increasing one and this model is so pretty, so graceful and so simple in one that it must appeal to every woman of taste. In the illustration it is made of crepe de Chine trimmed with taffeta but it is adapted to many materials and would be very charming for linen and other washable materials quite as well as for silk and wool. It can be made to match the skirt or match the trimming on the skirt as liked, or it can be made as an entirely separate garment and it consequently suits a great many purposes.



6072 Over Blouse or Jumper, Small 32 or 34, Medium 36 or 38, Large 40 to 42 bus.

The wide girdle is very becoming while it makes one of the latest features and the trimming is unusual and exceedingly smart. Very little material is required and so little labor is involved in the making that the model makes an exceptionally desirable one from every point of view.

The over blouse is made in two pieces, there being no seams whatever. It is attached to a foundation girdle and over this the draped one is arranged. It can be closed at either the front or the back and the inner edges are faced to form the trimming while the outer ones are finished with shaped bands applied over them.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1 yard 21 or 24, 32 or 44 inches wide as it is the length which is necessary, 1½ yards of silk for the girdle and trimming.

The pattern 6072 is cut in three sizes, small 32 or 34, medium 36 or 38 and large 40 or 42 inches bust measurement.

Water Supply for Country Homes.

People in the country do not enjoy the comforts which town people could not get along without. This is true, in many cases, because of a lack of the knowledge on the part of farmers that many things which they do not have, they could have. This is true of a water system. In a farm home there could very easily be a liberal supply of hot and cold water on tap in all parts of the house, upstairs, downstairs, or in the cellar. In the barns it would not be greatly expensive to have inside water for the stock in the winter time, a hydrant in the yard to which a hose could be attached for washing buggies, for watering the lawn, or for any purpose to which water might be put. Not the least important of the uses to which water in the house could be put would be to supply a closet and bathtub. These are not luxuries, but should be necessities in every up-to-date farm home.

If in building the house or barn, provision were made for a water-works system by building a large storage tank in the attic or hay loft, the cost would be small, extremely small compared with the comforts to be derived from water, hot and cold, in the home. A large tank full of water in the attic will not freeze, but if it is thought wise to guard against the frost in extremely cold weather the tank could be wrapped with carpets and covered. The better way, however, on cold nights would be to keep it full of water; that alone will keep off the frost. It doesn't require such a very large volume of water to prevent freezing. Water from this tank



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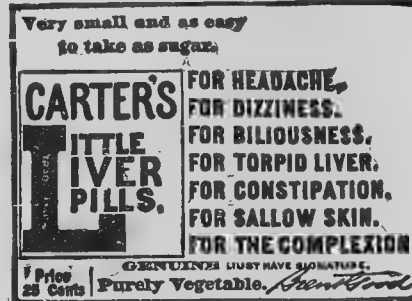
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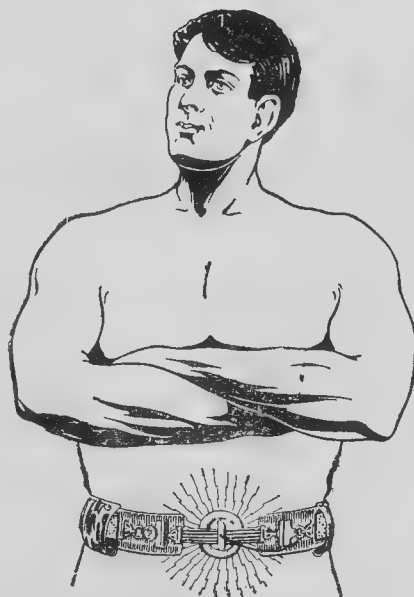


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I have devoted my entire life to the minute study of the causes and effects of nervous debility, and those weaknesses of men which sap the vital energy. In nearly every case the trouble can be traced to some tax on the nervous system in former years, such as overwork, hard study, dissipation, indiscretions, etc., for all these things lower the vital forces and rob the constitution, and what is still more unfortunate, they generally do so at that period of life when youth is merging into manhood, when Nature should be most assisted in her work of perfect development.

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may be piped to all parts of the building and some of the advantages of the city can thus be secured with all the pleasure of the country.

Now, what will this water system mean in the home? It will mean greater comfort for all members of the family, hence a greater measure of health, less work for the good wife, and will be a means of making the home brighter and more attractive to the young people, the biggest asset to any farm home. Other systems than the one suggested have been devised and are in use, one of which is to supply the water through the house by means of a compressed air tank in the cellar. Water is pumped into an air-tight tank under pressure and forces itself out by means of the compressed air as soon as a tap is opened on any of the pipes. This, however, is not so satisfactory as a storage tank and a windmill or gasoline engine to keep it filled. Moreover such a system is not so cheaply installed.

A Day at Elk Island Park.

Bessie H. Nicholls, B. A., writing in the Edmonton Bulletin, gives a description of a day spent at the government park near the Canadian Northern main line, some 30 or 40 miles this side of Edmonton. It will be remembered that it was to this park that the big herd of buffalo was moved about two years ago. The writer says:

Glorious August weather, earth and heaven steeped in glowing sunshine, gave proper setting to a day bright with varied and romantic pleasures. A twelve mile drive brought our small party to the western border of the park, enclosed by a high wire fence, in which occasional punctures bounded by wires warped and twisted as if from the impact of a battering ram, bore testimony both to the excellence of its manufacture and to the violence of the test that had been applied. When the herd of buffalo, wild with its unaccustomed confinement in the trains, hot against unaccustomed handling, was stampeded a little less than a year ago into these bounds, the fiercer animals hurled themselves against the sides of the enclosure and left the record of their brute fury in breaches torn by powerful horns.

In this fencing was set an iron gate, and through this gate a mile or more of winding driveway, flanked by thick growths of poplar and young birch, led to a second enclosure and a second iron gate, higher and more imposing than the first, through which were visible a neat and pretty lodge, set on cleared rising ground, with stables and carriage house to match. There was no need of waiting outside the padlocked gate for the sound of wheels had called out a stalwart, pleasant-faced young fellow, the assistant keeper of the park, who appeared bearing the visitor's register.

To sign the register is the only preliminary required for entrance, and the ceremony is not, even at this early date, without suggestive interest. From sixty to seventy names is no uncommon tale for an ordinary day in the summer season, and the pages of the register already bear the signatures of not only the men of mark in our own province, but also of tourists from the ends of the earth, so strong has been the lure of the buffalo. At the lodge one glimpses the sheen of the lake along the winding road that sweeps through greenery to its edge.

Our party had just begun to unload boxes and bundles at the shore when we were hailed by the genial guardian, Ellsworth Simmons, more familiarly, "El" Simmons, always on the alert for the comfort and entertainment of the park's guests. He came to propose a visit to the corral just to the south of us, and to offer a special round-up of a small bunch of buffalo. There were exclamations of delight and a hasty scramble for the carriages. But, quick as we

were, the guardian and assistant were quicker, and scarcely were we fairly on the way before they came galloping up behind, the former proudly astride the fine mount and equally fine saddle bestowed upon him by the government for use while at his oft-times dangerous business.

Arrived on a little hill, just inside the gate of the corral, we were bidden to keep our eyes open for the buffalo, which would be driven into the semi-circular sweep of sunken ground lying between us and the fence of the corral. In a moment they swept into sight over the high ground opposite, fourteen or fifteen strong, excited, terrible in their headlong rush, the calves well to the front, the older cows behind, hump rising above massive hump. Presently, as the mounted men behind them ceased their pursuit, there was a slackening of their speed, a quieting of their fears. The herd scattered apart. Some even began to graze. Not thirty feet from our post of vantage the monarchs of the plains lifted their massive fronts and eyed us with glances at once bold and timid. Apparently in repose, one could not but be aware that one rapid unconsidered movement, even a word too loudly spoken, might send the whole herd charging madly on the fence, or bring them crashing in close phalanx through our very midst. Dull would he be of soul whose pulses did not quicken with sudden awe before these mighty creatures of the wild.

A well-directed movement on the part of the mounted keepers sent the buffalo rushing madly back to the friendly thickets of the corral, while we, at the suggestion of our untiring attendant, pursued our explorations along the newly-made road that in the near future is to skirt the whole border of the lake. At present it extends two miles or more and offers in devious course enchanting views of the blue reaches of the lake, sown with islands wooded to the edge and crowned with pines. Alberta offers nothing wilder or sweeter in the way of landscape than these glimpses of Elk Island Park.

Returned to our base of supplies, the park guardian was again on hand to offer his private skiff, always at the command of sightseers, to point out the way to the picnic grounds, to offer his services should anything be lacking to our comfort. A merry meal ushered in an afternoon filled with delight. Time would fail to tell of a cruise of the lake, of a visit to the islands, where campers from the neighboring districts have begun to taste the bliss of living near to nature's heart, and where they may continue to do so, thanks to the public spirit of our Minister of the Interior, without fear of pre-emption of their chosen camping grounds by the holders of superfluous wealth. The park is free to campers. It is connected by telephone with surrounding villages and with Fort Saskatchewan, and a daily stage is being run to and from Lamont for the convenience of the present camp.

The only unpleasantness of the day, that we lost our bearings completely in the lake and sought in vain along its wooded shores for harbor, was turned to pure joy when it gave us an opportunity to approach within twenty feet of a magnificent elk, antlered, like a king of the forest. For full ten minutes he stood and gazed, motionless as a statue, while our boat swung noiselessly in and grounded amongst the rushes. The next moment, as excitement brought us to our feet, a swift turn and a sudden spring carried him up the bank, bending and snapping young trees with his outstanding antlers as if they had been tiny twigs. It was a privilege seldom granted to the dwellers in cities and civilization. The holiday came to a close with a supper spread upon the neat tables of the picnic grounds. They stand in the centre of a little half-round promontory clothed with a wilderness of young birch that requires only careful thinning and clearing to open vistas of beauty on every side.

Our final care before we turned

our backs upon our woodland paradise was to offer our tribute of thanks to the busy man, at once gamekeeper and fire guardian, forest ranger and host. That done, we made our way once more past the neat lodge and through the iron gateway, and out the winding drive which in the morning had conducted us to such unimagined joys.



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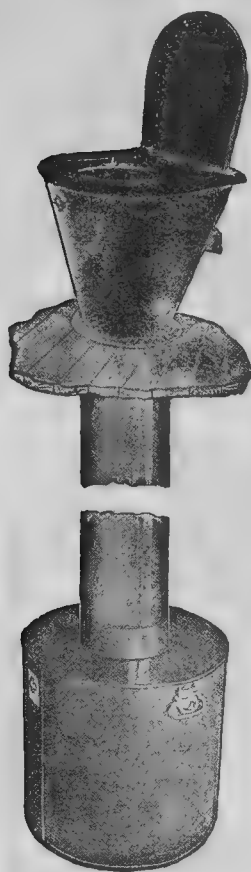
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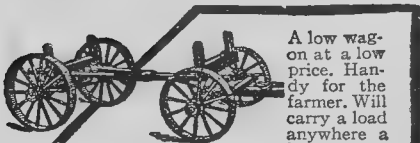
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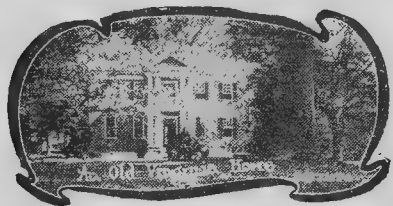
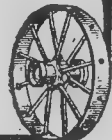
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The Misfortune of Wrong Thinking.

Wrong thinking is indicative of weakness; it is, indeed, a species of insanity, for a wrong thinker is continually tearing down and wrecking his own mental and physical structure. The right thinker is the only sane thinker, and he is the happiest as well as the most successful man. He knows better than to keep constantly tripping himself up with adverse thought which produces destructive conditions.

We all know the disastrous effects of wrong thinking. We know by experience how it cripples us mentally and physically. Physicians are well aware that anger poisons the blood, and that fear, anxiety, fretting and all other inharmonious thoughts seriously interfere with the normal action of the bodily functions. They are also alive to the fact that anxiety or apprehension of impending disaster, if of long duration, is liable to bring on paralysis. It is an established fact that a mother is not only seriously affected by her own thought, but that it affects her infant to such an extent that the same symptoms and conditions from which the mother suffers are reproduced in the body of the infant. Selfishness, jealousy and envy long indulged in tend to produce serious liver troubles and certain forms of dyspepsia. Lack of self-control and habitual indulgence in violent passions shatter the nervous system, lessen the will power, and induce grave disorders. Worry is one of the greatest enemies of the human race; it carves its deep furrows wherever it goes; it carries gloom and unhappiness with it; it delays or prevents the processes of digestion and assimilation until the starved brain and nerve cells utter their protest in various kinds of disease, sometimes even in insanity.

Wrong thinking, whatever its nature, leaves indelible scars on mind and body alike. It affects character and material prospects equally. Every time you grumble or find fault; every time you lose your temper; every time you do a mean, contemptible thing, you suffer a loss which cannot be repaired. You lose a certain amount of power, of self-respect, and of an uplifting and up-building character force. You are conscious of your loss, too, which tends to weaken you still further.

A business man will find that, every time he gets out of sorts, flies into a rage, or "goes all to pieces" when things go wrong, he is not only seriously injuring his health, but is also crippling his business. He is making himself repellent; he is driving away successful conditions.

A man who wants to do his best must keep himself in good mental trim. If he would achieve the highest success he must be a correct thinker. He can not think discord and bring harmonious conditions into his business. His wrong thought will honeycomb and undermine his prospects in life.—Orison Swett Marden, in Success.

Every man is a king, and to him is given the sceptre of a kingdom. His body is full of vital forces, and his spirit of vast and turbulent powers. If he controls, masters, holds these well in hand, his will be a successful and happy life. But if he allows these powers to run wild, to know no firm rein, to riot at caprice, his life will be a failure and wreck.

Every farm home should have a library; not a large one but a good one. Every boy and girl on the farm or in the city as soon as they are big enough to begin thinking about making a way for themselves should begin to collect good books. It is impossible to buy a library of properly assorted books. Such a library might suit the person who made it up, but it would not suit you. You must choose your own books. Reading a borrowed book is good, but as soon as it is read it is gone and cannot be referred to again. Learn to read the best authors, the works of the world's greatest men, think over their thoughts and strive to become like them. The books which a person reads is one of the greatest character tell-tales.

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I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: **MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. 65 WINDSOR, Ont.**

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Dear Sir:—I am pleased to say that I am in perfectly good health and although it is now years since I used your Belt, I may say I am completely cured of the disease for which I bought same over six years ago. If this is of any value to you, you are at liberty to use it, and I trust you may have continued success with your Belt. F. G. Habkirk, Cartwright, Man.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—I am completely cured of my trouble through the use of your Electric Belt. Have never had any return of it since using your Belt over two years ago. Thanking you for the interest shown me, I am, Harry Otto, Sanford, Man., Section Foreman.

I don't ask you to take any chances. I am willing to do that, because I know my Belt will cure any case I undertake if given a fair chance. All I ask is that you secure me while you are using it. Remember,

It Doesn't Cost You a Cent Till Cured.

Don't delay trying it. Your future happiness depends on your checking this drain upon your vitality, so stop it now and you can be sure of a long and vigorous life, full of the joys of a healthy vigor.

Don't drug. Drugs can't cure you, as you know, if you have tried them. My Belt cures because it increases your nerve power and vitality.

Be true to nature, be true to yourself and friends. Regain your health. Give the color of vigor to your cheeks, the sparkle to your eye. What use has the world for a man who has not the courage to face the battle of life? Such courage comes from a system greatly endowed with the vital force of electricity. Regain your vitality for good by using this wonderful Electric Belt.

It's easy to be cured my way. You put my appliance on when you go to bed; you feel a glowing warmth passing through your body, and the electric power gives you new life. When you wake up in the morning you feel bright, lively and vigorous, and you wonder where your pains and aches have gone. My Belt has removed the cause and they will never return. That's a better way than making a drug store of your stomach. And who ever saw anybody actually cured by drugs? I tell you drugs don't cure, and if you have tried them you know it. Nearly all my patients tried drugs first.

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We especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

For Spellers.

When "ei" and "ie" both spell "e."
How can we tell which it shall be?
Here's a rule you may believe
That never, never will deceive,
And all such troubles will relieve—
A simpler rule you can't conceive.
It is not made of many pieces,
To puzzle daughters, sons, or nieces,
Yet with it all the trouble ceases:
"After C an E apply;
After other letters I."
Thus a general in a siege
Writes a letter to his liege;
Or an army holds the field,
And will never deign to yield.
While a warrior holds a shield
Or has strength his arms to wield.
Two exceptions we must note,
Which all scholars learn by rote;
Leisure is the first of these,
For the second we have seize.
Now you know the simple rule,
Learn it quick, and off to school!
—St. Nicholas.

The Way the Butter Grows.

This is the way the butter grows,
Whipety whop, whipety whop.
This is the way the old churn goes,
Flipety flop, it goes.
The cream is ripened till it's right—
(My ma knows when by taste and sight)
Then in the churn it's buttoned tight—
Whipety whop it goes.

This is the song the old churn sings,
Whipety whop, whipety whop.
Sings till the golden butter it brings,
Whipety whop it sings;
Sings as the handle goes round and round,
Sings as the cream continues to pound,
Sings till the yellow butter is found,
Whipety whop it sings.

My gran'pa says it sings of June—
Whipety whop, whipety whop—
Of clover fields and birds in tune,
(Whipety whop's the tune)
And if I count one, two, three, four,
Or sing a song as the churn turns o'er,
The job is fun instead of a chore—
Whipety whop's the tune.
—Eugene Secor.

A Bear Story.

Melfort, Sask., Aug. 4, 1908.
Dear Editor.—We live about ten miles from our town, Melfort, and three-quarters of a mile from school. I am writing to tell you of our narrow escape this afternoon.

As my teacher, my brother, and myself were coming home from school, we saw a dark object upon a hill between our place and the school house, which we first mistook for a dog. But we afterwards found out different. We let it come within about a hundred yards of us when it looked up and we saw it was a bear. I would judge about three feet high. We stood still a little while to see what the bear intended to do. Then the teacher spoke and it ran off in a different direction. The Saskatchewan bears are not so savage after all.

We had the same experience last year, only there were two of my cousins going to school with us. We were all between seven and twelve years of age, myself being the eldest. There was no teacher with us that time, so the four of us ran back to the school house, but when the teacher came out there, there was no bear to be seen. "Minnehaha."

Can Raise Apples.

MacGregor, Man.
Dear Editor.—This is the first letter I have written to your club although my father has taken your valuable paper for twenty years. I like reading the boys' and girls' page very much.

I live on a farm two miles east of MacGregor. I am taking up entrance work at school.

We have a maple grove and also two dozen of apple trees. They bear fruit every year.

I am very fond of reading. I have read a number of books; some of them are: "Without a Home," "Cousin Maude," "Dora Deane," "The Basket of Flowers," "Driven from Home," "The Red Eric," "The Wide, Wide World."

I will now close, wishing your club every success. I remain, yours truly, Myrtle Hay (Aged 12).

From Alberta.

Neapolis, Alta., July 27, 1908.
Dear Editor.—I have been interested in the boys' and girls' page of your paper for a long time. Now I hope to see my own letter in it.

I am fifteen years old, weigh 92 pounds, and am five feet two inches tall. I am in the fifth reader and tried for the entrance on the last of June. I wrote on the following subjects: Grammar, literature, composition, algebra, drawing, orthoepy, history, arithmetic, geography, geometry and agriculture. The hardest of these were drawing, literature and geography. I tried last year but failed to pass in composition and grammar. We have to ride three miles to school. Our teacher's name is Miss Wilson and she began teaching at Christmas. We could not go then because I and my two brothers were in bed with the measles.

This spring our creek raised three times from the rains till it could not be crossed. The highest it raised was ten feet, which came up to the top of the bridge and three feet deep on the other side. We had to come from school at recess to get across.

We have six quarter sections of land, all fenced with 25 acres barley, 30 acres wheat, and about 60 acres oats, all looking very good. We started haying on the 24th. We have had one shower of rain to delay us. I rake most of the time. Hoping to see this in print, I remain, Willie W. Burns.

Lives Where Fruit Grows.

Creelman, Sask.
Dear Editor.—This is my first letter to the boys' and girls' page and hope to see it printed. I live on a farm seven miles north of Creelman and two miles from a little lake called Gooseberry Lake. There are lots of strawberries, gooseberries, black and white currants and saskatoons growing around it on its banks. I go to school and am in the third book. Our teacher's name is Mr. Stubbs and I like him very much. Our Sunday school had a picnic at Gooseberry Lake on the 6th of August.

We raised about 300 chickens and 26 ducks this year. We have an incubator called the Peerless. I remain, Robert L. Farrell.

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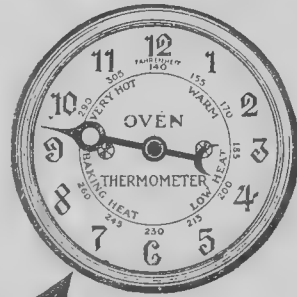
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The Indian Head Forestry Station.

The Forestry Farm is a marvel. It is only four or five years since it was simply a strip of bald-headed prairie, similar in all respects to any other piece of bare prairie land; now it is a young forest—not a forest wilderness, where one tree is crowding out another, but a forest nursery with a young forest family growing in a way to surprise even those who expect great things.

It was the pleasure recently of one of our staff to visit this place and to be shown about by the superintendent, Mr. Norman M. Ross. When we found Mr. Ross he was at work in a greenhouse where he had placed several bushels of caragana seed pods over a bed of heating manure, drying them out in order to shell the seed. The pods were splitting open in all directions, throwing out the tiny round seeds, and making a noise somewhat like the desultory firing of an Indian war party reproduced in miniature. There were bushels of these pods, which meant many thousands of the seeds, and which in turn stands for thousands of young caragana plants set out in long rows down the nursery.

The one operation serves to give point to the statement that the whole work here requires a considerable amount of special knowledge in order to its best accomplishment. Not many men, having gathered these seed pods, would have known how best to secure the shelled seed, and then how to plant in order to get the best results.

The farm consists of a half section of land. One quarter section is already pretty well occupied with belts and blocks of trees, but the other quarter is in a much less improved condition. Some of it is still unbroken prairie, part of it is used to grow oats for feed for the farm teams; and about 25 acres of it has been set out this year with young trees. It is intended to use a good deal of space on this quarter in carrying on experimental forestry work of one sort and another. For instance, plots will be used to ascertain what returns may be secured by growing trees for fuel, fence posts, etc., a line of work in which thorough tests have never been made in this country, but that will give information that is certain to be valuable in years to come.

Partly because of the needs of the work that is being undertaken on this quarter section, and partly in order to supply the demand from farmers, quite a large number of young conifers are being grown in the nursery plots on the other quarter. These are started in long beds where the plants are grown under lath shades. The growth of most evergreen trees during the first four or five years is extremely small, and at an age when a cottonwood would be ten feet high a white spruce would not be more than half that many inches. Rather a remarkable exception to the rule among these evergreens is the Scotch pine, which looks more like business right from the very beginning and soon attains a size where it will grow one foot or more a year.

About 100,000 trees of a certain variety of the Norway Spruce are being raised, and are now 3½ inches high in their fourth year. This will give some idea of the rate at which many of the conifers develop during their infancy. This particular tree is practically unknown in this country so far, but it has done well on the Forestry Farm. This lot was secured from the north of Finland and is expected to do well in the Canadian Northwest.

About 40,000 young Colorado spruces are also being reared. This is the same tree as is advertised by the nurseries as the Colorado blue spruce. The reason why the Forestry Branch drops

the use of the word "blue" is that when grown from seed only about 10 per cent. have the steely blue tinge for which the choicest specimens of this race are famous, and as it is not intended to have a class for "selects," as the nurseries have, the public might be misled by the use of the term "blue." But, whether the specimens are blue or green, the Colorado spruce is a stout, thick, symmetrical tree, although a slow grower, and its use, both on the nursery farm and for distribution to farmers, means the production of a lot of trees that thirty years from now will be marvels of beauty both summer and winter.

We referred above to the fact that the Scotch pine soon began to grow at a much greater rate than the spruces. In this connection we might mention a belt of the Scotch pine that is being grown along the east side of the nursery. In this belt the trees are set 3 x 4 feet. They were planted out in 1906, being then perhaps three years from seed, and this year they have grown at least a foot. As this rate of growth will be increased as the trees push upward and begin to crowd together, it is very safe to assume that within five years from now they will be going up at the rate of two or three feet a season.

Another coniferous tree that is making a remarkable showing is the native tamarac. Mr. Ross has great faith in the tamarac as a tree for fence post growing and for other practical wood growing purposes. And well he may have. In one plot that we were shown a permanent setting had been made of tamarac, Scotch pine and white spruce



Main Driveway, Indian Head Forestry Station.

mixed. These trees were put out in 1905, the tamarac at that time being about two feet high. Now they are about seven and a half feet high. Still more striking is a block of tamaracs, not mixed with any other tree, standing near the gateway entering the nursery. This block was planted in 1904, the trees then being 15 inches high. Now they are at least 11 feet, and it is reasonable to expect that when they have stood ten years they will be 30 feet high and almost large enough for railway ties. But this, of course, is a matter of experimentation, and it is just for the sake of securing accurate data that this particular block and many others here have been set out.

While speaking of the tamarac it may be noted that quite a large number of them were taken last year from Sewell, Man., and transplanted into permanent quarters here at Indian Head. The percentage of loss was exceedingly small, almost every tree growing. This is characteristic of the tamarac, which always transplants with great readiness.

Before dismissing the subject of conifers, we may note that Mr. Ross says that he has a good many enquiries from farmers who wish to get small lots of seeds so that they may grow these trees for themselves. The enthusiasm of these good people is very much to be praised, but it is well to know that the growing of coniferous seedlings is scarcely a work to be undertaken on the ordinary farm. There is not involved any great secret,

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but a considerable amount of constant watching and care is required, and the results are so slow in being reached that on most farms the young beds would be destroyed before the trees were large enough to set out.

Coming to the broad leaved trees we find things being done on a larger scale, and it is through this branch of the work that the farmers, for the time being at least, are being served. Although we have spoken about so many conifers being grown, it is not intended that they shall be distributed in any great numbers, only a few being sup-

plied to requirements and who make proper preparations on their land for their reception.

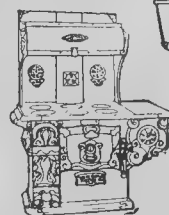
In one of the illustrations we show a plantation of young maple trees, grown from seed sown last fall, and now about 16 inches high. These are for next spring's distribution; about 16 acres of maples will be given away next year. Some of these maples were grown from seed sown last fall, and some were sown this spring. The fall sown patches had made a much earlier growth, and were about four inches taller than the other lots.

THE WINGOLD CATALOG

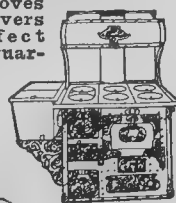
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cult matter to catch the crop of seed just right, and, of course, without seed in very large quantities it cannot be grown on the scale demanded in this work.

The cottonwood is being used in large numbers and is proving quite popular because of its exceedingly rapid growth. This tree is not raised on the nursery, but imported by the thousand from the river flats across the line, where it comes up from seed and can be pulled up at no cost. The price of cottonwoods laid down at Indian Head runs somewhere near \$2.75 per thousand, and it is being used as a fast grower in all those districts where it has proven to be a success.

The Russian poplar is another similarly appearing tree that has given particularly good satisfaction in the southern part of Alberta, where many other trees do not do so well, and it is expected that most of the young trees of this sort will be supplied to people living west of Moose Jaw and south of Innisfail. One block of Russian poplar set out in 1906, already rooted from cuttings, had made a growth this year of from 3 to 4 feet.

In 1906 a number of small plantations of different varieties were set out on the south side of the nursery, and the object lesson shown here was very interesting. There was one acre of cottonwoods planted 4x4 feet; one acre maple and cottonwoods, mixed, planted 4 x 4; one acre maple and white birch, set 3 x 4 feet; the trees, will be seen, were all set very thick. The reason why the Forestry Branch practices and advises such close planting is in order that forest conditions may be obtained as soon as possible. It is considered better to use more trees, afterwards cutting out the smaller crowded ones for firewood, than to be forced to continue cultivation too long and also to produce trees with a lot of side branches and knotty trunk wood. The Russian poplars set out in 1906 had already grown so thick as not to require any cultivation this year, the ground being shaded so completely as to make it almost impossible for weeds and grass to come up. Much the same effect was produced where the maples and cottonwoods were mixed. The maples here were growing very straight and tall, altogether unlike the spreading bushy form that this tree assumes when it grows as a single specimen in the open.

Quite a number of willow cuttings are sent out each spring, mostly of the acute-leaved willow, which has been found to be the most satisfactory for a general purpose willow. About three acres of willows are used for the production of cuttings.

Judging by our observations at the time of our visit, a good many visitors and tourists come out from Indian Head to see the Farm. While we were there there were other visitors, some from Ottawa and some from Australia. And, while by no means the greatest benefit, it was still of some benefit and satisfaction to have such a place at which the country's guests could see the tree-growing possibilities of our great Canadian prairies.

Secure Catalogues Now for Fall Bulb Planting.

Persons who desire to plant tulips, hyacinths, narcissi and other bulbs this fall should write their seed houses at once asking for their bulb catalogues. It is well to have your orders in early, as sometimes the best lines of bulbs are exhausted before the season is very far advanced.

Well Kept School Grounds.

For some time we have heard of the Oak Bluff school, not many miles from Winnipeg, as having exceptionally well kept grounds. This is what the correspondent of one of the Winnipeg dailies, in describing a recent school function there, says of them:

"The Oak Bluff school-grounds are probably the best kept rural school premises in the province. They con-



A Few Rows of the Seeding Maples on the Indian Head Forestry Farm, and intended for distribution to the farmers of the West next spring. These trees were grown from seed planted last fall and are about 16 inches high.

sist of two acres well-treed and fenced for a play-ground, while on the north side a portion of the ground is laid out in artistically arranged flower borders alternating with grass plots. The beds are planted with beautiful perennials. The school board has also provided a tank, hose, and lawn-mower to keep the grounds in good condition.

Railways and Tree Planting.

The thing which has always interested railways in the past and which will probably interest them greatly

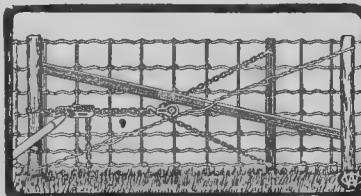
for some time to come is how best can they increase their mileage and further perfect their business generally. Along with the future extension of railway lines, however, must come the ever increasing demands upon the forests for ties, posts, bridge timber and other building material. Railway companies more than anyone else are aware of this approaching difficulty and are taking up the work of forestry in a systematic way.

The C. P. R. a few years ago saw in the not distant future a growing scarcity of trees for posts and ties

and started in a small way to set out plantations for the purpose of growing their own wood. The results of their work have not been very noticeable thus far but this year that company has taken up the work of tree planting in earnest and have appointed a superintendent to take charge of the forestry division of the company's work. The man chosen for this position is Mr. R. D. Prittie, a Guelph Agricultural College man, who has started extensive work in planting trees in ground already prepared, getting land ready for next year's planting, and in beautifying station grounds. Superintendent

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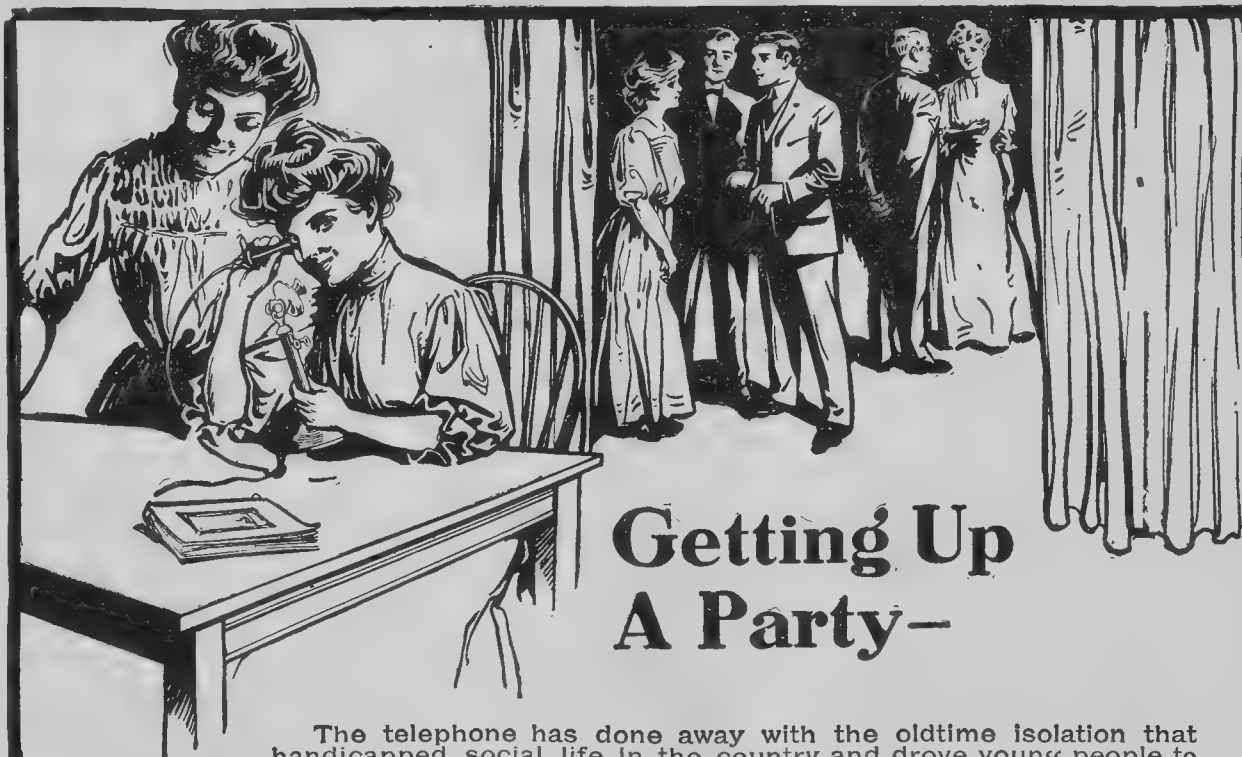
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Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

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MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG.

USE ADDRESS NEAREST YOU.

Prittie has given out the following statement of the condition of certain plantations set out at a few points in Alberta and Saskatchewan last year, which should prove valuable as a guide to farmers and others desirous of doing a little tree planting in districts where soil and climatic conditions are similar. The trees whose conditions are reported are all of last year's planting:

Langdon, Alta., 900 Manitoba maples, cottonwoods and spruce, 90 per cent. living.

Cassels, Alta., 820 maples and Scotch pine, 90 per cent. of maples living and 50 per cent. of Scotch pine.

Crowfoot, Alta., 670 maples and cottonwoods, 90 per cent. living.

Brooks, Alta., 460 maples, 85 per cent. living.

Irvine, Alta., 580 maples, all living.

Maple Creek, Sask., 500 cottonwoods, 50 per cent. living; 200 caraganas, all living. The soil here is a heavy clay, slightly alkali.

Gull Lake, Sask., 660 maples, practically all living.

Waldeck, Sask., 270 cottonwoods, 70 per cent. living.

Chaplin, Sask., 380 Scotch pine, 90 per cent. living. This is a sandy loam soil.

We mention these facts simply to show the importance attached to tree planting by the largest railway company in Canada. Canadian railways are by no means alone in this position. The big lines in the States have for several years now been systematically following the study and practice of forestry. At various points in Kansas and Nebraska along the right-of-way and in plantations by themselves are large plantings of trees which will grow into suitable post and tie timber. In sections where it does well, the hardy catalpa is the most generally planted. This valuable tree will not, unfortunately, grow in this climate to any extent, but there are others, to all practical purposes, just as good that will. If this branch of agriculture is of such vast importance to the railways how much more so should it be to the farmer who needs posts as much as the railroads!

For the Prevention of Prairie Fires in Manitoba.

A. Lindback, Fire Commissioner for Manitoba, writes:—

The Manitoba Fire Prevention Act re haystacks and the kindling of fires in the open, regulates as follows:—

Sec. 2.—Any person or persons making haystacks in the open plains shall protect such haystacks, at a distance of at least twenty yards, by a plowed or burned ring not less than 8 feet wide; and to prevent all accidents when a fire shall be lighted for the purpose of burning the rings round haystacks, as aforesaid, it shall be done in the presence and with the assistance of at least three men.

Sec. 3.—Any person refusing or neglecting to protect his haystacks as aforesaid, or who lights fires for burning the rings round haystacks without the help or assistance of at least three men as aforesaid, shall be held to have incurred the penalty hereinafter mentioned for lighting and letting run a prairie fire.

Sec. 4.—Any person who shall kindle a prairie fire and let it run at large in any wood, prairie, meadow, marsh or other open ground not his own property, or who intentionally or by gross carelessness permits any fire to pass from his own land, to the injury of the property of any other person, shall, on conviction therefor, be fined a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars or less than twenty dollars, and in default of payment thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months.

Every year considerable losses are incurred through the ignorance or neglect of the people to live up to or comply with these requirements. I, therefore, herewith beg to call attention to these provisions in the Fire Prevention Act, that unnecessary losses may be avoided.

Being Careful of Weed Seeds.

Good harvesting does not consist simply in caring for the good grain; it also involves a proper amount of attention to the weeds. This is the season of ripe weed seeds, and ripe weed seeds, undestroyed and scattered on the land, assuredly means weedy crops in years to come.

In travelling about the country this fall we have observed a few fields where, because of poor yield of grain some very weedy patches have been missed by the binder and left standing uncut. Perhaps in some cases the owners will plow these weeds down and then wonder in years to come why this patch can grow nothing but weeds anyway. Would it not be wise to cut this stuff down, and burn it up, or, if it can be done, plow carefully about it and burn it standing.

Then there is the distribution of weed seeds by stook wagons at threshing time. Many clean farms have been polluted by having wagons come from dirty farms, without ever having been swept out, to litter weed seeds wherever they went. No man with a clean farm can afford to allow any threshing machine or any stook wagon on his farm until it has been at least reasonably well cleaned of weed seeds.

The question of weed seed distribution is a big one, but even the few words that have been said may suffice to suggest a great many of the old trials of weed distribution which may, with a little care, be fenced off.

A splendid profit may be realized from the keeping of 10, 15, or 20 colonies of bees. Every farmer could handle this many stands and, with a little patience in beginning, could soon learn the business and increase the hives to any number desired. Like every other business, care and knowledge is required, and most of the latter can be gained only by experience. Small beginnings should be made and the natural increase under favorable conditions will soon give the number of colonies required. It must be understood that the profits are as great as from any other part of the farm, provided the same care is exercised in looking after the bees as is usually given to other stock or to the orchard. In addition to the crop of honey harvested, the bees are valuable adjuncts to the proper fertilization of the blossoms in the garden and in the alsike clover fields. They take nothing from the soil or other parts of the farm yet give handsome returns for their keep.

The problem of efficient farm help is not restricted to Canada alone. In Bavaria the dearth of agricultural laborers is becoming a great calamity to the land owners, according to official information. This condition is more especially noticeable to those in the neighborhood of towns. Polish laborers, in some cases with their families, are now largely introduced for the summer months. The daily wages of these Poles ranges from 30 cents to 36 cents, and their return fares, coming to about \$12.00, are also paid by their hirers. It would seem from this that even Bavarian agricultural laborers do not receive better daily wages than their foreign competitors; in Franconia, a district of Bavaria, for instance, they amount to 32 cents and 38 cents per day, a woman earning from 29 cents to 31 cents without board, work lasting from 12 to 13 hours per day. For feeding a threshing machine a man earns from two to three cents per hour, besides receiving some bread and cider in the afternoon. The breaking up of large estates and selling the arable land in small plots is also attributed to the scarcity of agricultural laborers, and seems to be a lucrative business, since there are in Bavaria 735 agents employed in this trade. These agents were taxed to the amount of \$49,475 on an aggregate income of \$1,502,702 derived from their transactions.

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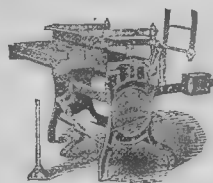
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Changes in the Manitoba Grain Act.

The amendments recently enacted to change the Manitoba Grain Act occupy no less than 15 pages in their official announcement in the Canada Gazette, or, in other words, if published verbatim in The Nor'-West Farmer, they would occupy about 23 or 24 columns of space. It will be seen, therefore, that the Act has received quite an extensive overhauling. It is not possible for us to devote sufficient space in this issue to enable us to reproduce all these changes in full, but as it will likely be some time before the new amendments will be issued in official form for general distribution to the public, and as they came into effect on September 1st, we present such main changes as will be of most interest to our readers.

ALLOWANCE FOR SCREENINGS.

Among the amendments to section 19:

"10. Every public terminal warehouseman in the Manitoba Inspection Division shall pay or make allowance to the owner of all domestic grain of a commercial value in screenings on all cars graded by the inspector clean to clean for domestic grain, as set forth in section 135 of *The Inspection and Sale Act* as amended by chapter 36 of the statutes of 1908, to the quantity assessed by the inspector.

DELIVERY OF SPECIAL BINNED GRAIN.

Section 40 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"40. Nothing contained in sections 34 to 39 of this Act, both inclusive nor in sections 43 and 44, of this Act, shall be so construed as to permit any warehouseman to deliver any grain, stored in a special bin or by itself, to any one but the owner of the lot, or upon his written order."

DUTIES OF WAREHOUSEMAN.

The following paragraph is added to section 51 as paragraph (e) thereof:—

"(e) at the time of delivery of any grain at his elevator or warehouse issue, in the form prescribed by the schedule to this Act, to the person delivering the grain either a cash purchase ticket, warehouse storage receipt, or storage receipt for special binned grain, dated the day the grain was received, for each individual load, lot or parcel of grain delivered at such elevator or warehouse.

PROVISION FOR FAILURE TO REDEEM CASH PURCHASE TICKET.

The following subsection is added to section 54 as subsection 4 thereof:—

"4. In every case where grain has been delivered at any public country elevator or warehouse, and a cash purchase ticket issued therefor to the person from whom such grain was received by the warehouseman, and should his paying agent within twenty-four hours after demand by the holder, provided such demand be made during twenty-four hours after the issue of the purchase ticket, neglect or refuse to redeem such cash purchase ticket, the said holder may at once, upon surrender of such cash ticket, demand in exchange therefor a warehouse storage receipt bearing the same date and place of issue, and for similar grade and net weight of grain as was shown on the cash purchase tickets aforesaid. Upon return of the said cash purchase ticket to the warehouseman, he shall at once issue in exchange therefor to the holder a warehouse storage receipt of same grade and quantity of grain as shown on the face of said surrendered cash purchase ticket."

DISPOSAL OF BILL OF LADING.

The following is added to subsection 1 of section 56:—

"In the case only of grain in special bin, should the storage receipts and lawful charges against the grain not be delivered or paid at the time of the billing of the car, the elevator operator may hold the bill of lading until the owner has surrendered the storage receipts therefor and paid all lawful storage charges due thereon:

Provided that it shall be an offence under this Act for the elevator operator to sell or dispose of such bill of lading without the consent of the owner of the grain, the bill of lading to be made out in all cases in the name of the owner of the grain shipped."

FAILURE TO ACCOUNT FOR GRAIN IN COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

Section 60 is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"4. Except in the case of accidental damage to, or the accidental destruction of, any public country elevator in which grain has been accepted for general storage as herein provided, if the person operating it, when called upon to do so by the owner of the grain, fails to account for the grain in accordance with the terms of the warehouse receipt given under the provisions of this Act or of the further orders of the owner, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section 355 of *The Criminal Code*, and shall be liable to the penalties therein provided and, in addition, to the forfeiture of his license."

SAMPLE TO ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF SPECIAL BINNED GRAIN

The following subsections are added to section 61 as subsections 2, 3, and 4 thereof:—

"2. In every case where the grain is stored in any public country elevator or warehouse in a special bin the warehouseman shall draw a fair and proper sample, in the presence of the person delivering the grain, out of each hopper load as delivered, and such sample shall be properly preserved in a suitable receptacle, which shall be numbered and sealed, until after such special binned grain has been shipped and inspected, and the owner thereof has notified the warehouseman that he is satisfied the identity of the grain has been preserved.

"3. The receptacle shall be provided by the warehouseman, and the sample shall be placed therein in the presence of the owner. The receptacle shall be secured by a padlock which the owner of the grain shall provide, the key of which he shall retain. The warehouseman shall be the custodian of the receptacle and sample.

"4. In case after shipment has been inspected the owner is of the opinion that the identity of the grain has not been preserved, he shall notify the warehouseman in writing of the fact and both parties thereupon shall forward the sample, sealed, charges prepaid, to the Commissioner, who shall submit the sample to the chief inspector to be compared with the shipment. The decision given by the chief inspector in such cases shall be final and binding on both parties."

WRONGFUL DEALING IN GRAIN BY ELEVATOR OPERATOR.

The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section 64:—

"64a. An operator of a country elevator or warehouse, who sells, assigns, mortgages, pledges, hypothecates, or in any manner charges any grain stored in the said elevator in special bin in accordance with the provisions of this Act, which is not the sole and absolute property of the said operator, shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section 390 of *The Criminal Code*, and shall be liable to the penalties therein provided and, in addition, to the forfeiture of his license."

SAMPLE OF GRAIN MAY BE TRANSMITTED TO CHIEF INSPECTOR.

Section 65 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"65. In case there is a disagreement between the purchaser or the person in the immediate charge of receiving the grain at such country elevator or warehouse and the person delivering the grain to such elevator or warehouse for sale, storage, or shipment at the time of such delivery as to the proper grade or dockage for dirt or otherwise, except as to condition, on any lot of grain delivered, a fair and proper sample shall be drawn in the presence of the person delivering the grain out of each hopper load as delivered, and at least three quarts

Continued on Page 212.

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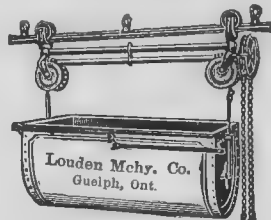
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NOTICE

ODD NUMBERED SECTIONS

As already publicly announced, odd numbered sections remaining vacant and undisposed of will become available for homestead entry on the coming into force of the Dominion Lands Act on the 1st September next.

As the records of only the even numbered sections have hitherto been kept in the books of the various land agencies in the western provinces and the time having been very limited since the passing of the Act within which to transfer the records of all odd numbered sections from the head office at Ottawa to the local offices, it is possible that the transfer of records in some cases may not have been absolutely completed by the 1st September. In any case where the record of any quarter section has not been transferred, application will be accepted but will have to be forwarded to head office to be dealt with.

As it has been found impossible as yet to furnish sub-agencies with copies of the records of odd numbered sections and in view of the large probable demand for entries, all applicants for entry upon odd numbered sections are strongly advised to make their applications in person at the office of the Dominion Lands Agent and not through a Sub-Land Agent. Applications for even numbered sections may be dealt with through the Sub-Land Agent as before if desired.

J. W. GREENWAY,

Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

19th August, 1908.

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Complete course of instruction by mail. This will qualify you to handle any Stationary or Traction Engine and will fit you to pass examination for Engineer's License in any Province. Write to-day for information. Canadian Correspondence College, Dept. G., Toronto, Canada.

THE MILD CLIMATE OF VIRGINIA

offers splendid opportunities for stock raising fruit growing, dairying, and general farming. Winters are short. Climate healthful. Land good and selling below its value, but increasing in price each year. Many Canadians are living in Virginia. Write for information to

G. W. KOINER,

Commissioner of Agriculture,

RICHMOND, VA.

\$4,500 /

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF

If you didn't believe that you are getting sterling value for the subscription price you pay for THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, you wouldn't be taking it, would you? The fact that you're getting it makes it quite unnecessary for us to talk about its excellent value at \$1 per year. We deeply appreciate your confidence and esteem and know it is unnecessary to offer you anything in the way of a bonus to have you continue with us. Therefore, we outline our plan the more freely because of your friendship.

You Co-operate to Your Own Advantage as well as to ours. There are a good many farm homes where THE NOR'-WEST FARMER is not yet taken. You will agree that it **should be** in every home in Western Canada, and we want to put it there. We bank on your hearty co-operation.

As you are aware, it costs money to build up circulation. Probably the most common way of getting subscribers is by sending out canvassers. Where no other means than this is used, it takes a long time to get hold of all the people who should read The Nor'-West Farmer with profit. So we have decided to make an offer that would get everybody's attention, and to advertise it so that no one could fail to learn about it. We count on you to spread the news,

and to recommend The Nor'-West Farmer on every possible occasion.

In doing this you are working for your own best interests. As we increase our circulation, we are able to quickly and steadily improve each department, and to give you a better paper in every way, at the same cost. It is our unalterable policy always to publish the **best journal** for Western Farmers.

So, instead of Spending a Lot of Money in sending out a big force of canvassers we decided to devote it to prizes to be given to you, and all who subscribe or renew for The Nor'-West Farmer, from now to March 31st, 1909. As you notice, we make this offer especially to attract new subscribers—to get them to realize the value of The Nor'-West Farmer. But it would be quite unfair to give them any advantages which you, as a subscriber, did not have; therefore a renewal counts for just the same as a new subscription. You may or may not win a prize, but you are as likely to as anyone else. In any case you are sure of extra good value for your dollar, in a subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer, a subscription which runs from now till Jan. 1st, 1910. The sooner your subscription is in, the longer you will receive the paper. The earlier we receive your estimate the better, because **the estimate first received that is nearest correct, is awarded the Prize.**

How Many Whole Kernels in Five Pounds of No. 1 Northern Wheat?

We have selected five pounds of No. 1 Northern wheat from the office of the Chief Grain Inspector, David Horn. It has been weighed and sealed by the Official Inspector of Dominion Weights and Measures, is perfectly clean and free from other grain, weed seeds, etc., and is a first-class sample of No. 1 Northern in every way. It has been deposited in the vaults of the National Trust Co., Winnipeg, until the competition closes at 12 o'clock, noon, March 31, 1909. Three judges in no way connected with our office, will count the kernels and award the prizes as soon as the competition closes.

YOU KNOW WHEAT

You Undoubtedly Have Lots of It

WHAT IS YOUR ESTIMATE?

In Order to Record an Estimate

involved. Everything is clear, simple, and straightforward.

you merely fill out the blank, write your estimate or estimates, and enclose a dollar or more as your subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer for one or more years. There are no puzzling conditions involved. You get the Balance of this Year FREE—it will pay to send NOW.

One Year's Subscription entitles you to one estimate. For additional estimates, study these combination offers:

2 years' subscription and \$ 2	gives you	3 estimates
3 " " " \$ 3	"	5 "
4 " " " \$ 4	"	7 "
5 " " " \$ 5	"	9 "
6 " " " \$ 6	"	11 "
7 " " " \$ 7	"	13 "
8 " " " \$ 8	"	15 "
9 " " " \$ 9	"	17 "
10 " " " \$ 10	"	20 "

Then, You May Get Several Persons

to club with you, the subscriptions to cover one year. These subscriptions and estimates must be received in one envelope, so that we may credit them properly.

5 persons sending \$ 5,	get 10 estimates and each have 1 year's subs.
6 " " \$ 6	" 12 " " " 1 "
7 " " \$ 7	" 14 " " " 1 "
8 " " \$ 8	" 16 " " " 1 "
9 " " \$ 9	" 18 " " " 1 "
10 " " \$ 10	" 30 " " " 1 "

Subscriptions and Estimates will be Entered at our Office in the Order Received.

Estimates sent in late will not be more nearly correct than those sent in now. You are wise to send in your subscription and estimate, **at once**, because **in case of a tie the estimate first received gets the award.** The names of the prize winners will be published in our issue of April 20th, 1909, and instructions will be asked for the shipping of the prizes. All prizes will be shipped f.o.b. Winnipeg.

In Sending Subscriptions, mail direct to The Nor'-West Farmer. Cut out the accompanying subscription blank, fill in the name, address and send in with the necessary amount to cover the number of years subscribed for. If you take advantage of more than one year's subscription, entitling you to additional **estimates**, place these additional **estimates** on the lower white margin.

Send money by registered letter, express money orders or postal money orders. All checks must include exchange.

Note carefully the conditions on the subscription blank. In sending in a number of names, write the additional names and addresses plainly on a separate sheet of paper.

Your Co-operation With Us Directly Bene

WIN PRIZES

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

A THRESHING OUTFIT HEADS THE LIST

The person making the closest estimate and making it first, will receive a complete threshing outfit (with all the attachments) worth \$3,000. We shall describe it fully next issue.

A **PIANO** for the Second. The second closest estimate, first received, takes a fine upright J. J. H. McLean & Co. piano. This instrument is built exclusively to meet Western conditions and is worth \$400.

Third closest estimate is awarded a **COCKSHUTT DRILL**. This is the latest and best type manufactured by this company; single-disc, 19 hoe, worth \$135.

A **SUB-SOIL PACKER** is Fourth. This implement is manufactured by the Brandon Machine Works Co., and its value is \$115.

The Fifth closest gets a **BUGGY**. This is the highest grade of top buggy which Wm. Gray & Sons manufacture, finely upholstered, and is worth \$110.

A **MAGNET CREAM SEPARATOR** is Sixth. This machine, manufactured by the Petrie Mfg. Co., has a capacity of 450-500 lbs. per hour, and is worth \$100.

Seventh is a **NEW ECLIPSE GANG PLOW**. This plow, which is manufactured by Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., and supplied by the Stewart-Nelson Co. Winnipeg, will be furnished either with 12 or 14 inch bottoms and is worth \$80.

Eighth gets a **MAW-HANCOCK DISC PLOW**. It is supplied by Jos. Maw & Co. and is worth \$75.

Ninth is a **ROYAL PENINSULAR RANGE**. This stove is supplied by Clare & Brockest, value \$65.

A **P. & O. SULKY PLOW** is Tenth. This plow will be either a 14 or 16 inch at the option of the winner. It is manufactured by the Parlin & Orendorff Co., value \$60.

Eleventh is a **RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE**. This is a handsomely finished machine, manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co., Guelph, Ont., and supplied by the Winnipeg branch, value \$55.

An **EDISON PHONOGRAPH** with Records is twelfth. This is supplied by the Winnipeg Piano Co., its value \$45.

A **DEERE DISC HARROW** is number Thirteen. This is manufactured by Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., and supplied by the John Deere Plow Co., value \$40.

No. 14 is a **WINGOLD KITCHEN CABINET**. This is equipped with every convenience for the housekeeper, value \$35. It is supplied by the Wingold Stove Co.

No. 15 is a **FEED CUTTER**. It is manufactured by the John Watson Mfg. Co., Ayr, Ont., and supplied by the Winnipeg branch; value \$30.

An **F. WILLIAMS SHOT GUN** is Sixteenth. This gun is of the best English make, 12 gauge, value \$25. It is supplied by the Hingston-Smith Arms Co., Winnipeg.

KNIVES AND FORKS No. 17. This is a half doz. each of silver knives and forks, with pearl handles, value \$11. Supplied by D. R. Dingwall, Ltd.

WATCHES for No. 18, 19, 20 and 21. These are genuine American Waltham, either Lady's or Gentleman's as desired, value each \$10.60. Supplied by Henry Birks & Sons and D. R. Dingwall, Ltd.

The 100 Next Closest Estimates will each have the choice of one of the following books, each worth \$1.50: "Steam Boilers, their Care, Construction and Operation"; the "Practical Gas and Oil Engine Hand-book" bound in leather; "Concretes, Cements, Mortars, Plasters and Stuccos"; and "Modern Carpentry No. 2—Advanced Series."

Then the Next 100 Closest Estimates will have the choice of one of the following books, each worth \$1: "Practical Gas and Oil Engine Hand-book" in cloth; "Farm Engines and How to Run Them"; and "Modern Carpentry and Joinery."

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK WITH ESTIMATE

THE PUBLISHERS, THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed please find \$_____ for which send The Nor'-West Farmer for _____ years to the following address :-

Name _____ P.O. _____ Province _____

My estimate of the number of kernels contained in five pounds of No. 1 Northern Wheat is _____

All subscriptions at \$1.00 must be for addresses in Canada or Great Britain; for other countries remit \$1.50 per year, also for Winnipeg.

J—How Large a Club Will you Send In?

Changes in the Manitoba Grain Act. Continued from Page 209.

from samples so taken shall be forwarded in a suitable sack, properly tied and sealed, express charges prepaid, to the chief inspector of grain, and shall be accompanied by the request in writing of either or both of the parties aforesaid, that the chief inspector will examine the sample and report on the grade and dockage the said grain is in his opinion entitled to and would receive if shipped to the terminal points and subjected to official inspection."

DUTY OF CHIEF INSPECTOR.

Section 66 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"66. It shall be the duty of the chief inspector, as soon as practicable, to examine and inspect such sample or samples of grain and to adjudge the proper grade and dockage to which it is, in his judgment, entitled and which grain of like quality and character would receive if shipped to the terminal points in carload lots and subjected to official inspection."

FINDING BY CHIEF INSPECTOR.

Section 67 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"67. As soon as the chief inspector has so examined, inspected and adjudged the grade and dockage he shall make out in writing a statement of his judgment and finding and shall transmit a copy thereof by mail to each of the parties to the disagreement, preserving the original together with the sample on file in his office."

"2. The judgment and finding of the chief inspector on all or any of the said matters shall be conclusive."

"3. Where the disagreement as to the grade and dockage arises on the sale of the wheat by a farmer to such country elevator or warehouse, the farmer shall be paid on the basis of grade and dockage offered him by the elevator or warehouse, but the final settlement shall be made on the basis of grade and dockage given by the chief inspector."

INFLUENCING THE MANAGER TO GIVE UNJUST WEIGHT, OR TAKE UNJUST DOCKAGE.

Subsection 2 of section 69 reads:—
"2. Every one who, being a grain dealer or a member of a firm dealing in grain or an authorized agent of any such dealer or firm, influences, or attempts to influence, in any manner, either by letter, circular or otherwise, any manager of any public country elevator to give unjust weights for or to take unjust dockage from any grain being received into such elevator, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars."

RAILWAY COMPANY'S AGENTS AT SIDINGS.

Added to section 88 as part thereof:—

"3. In the case of a flag station or siding from which grain is shipped, the Commissioner may, in his discretion, and for such period or periods as he deems necessary, require the railway company to provide at such flag station or shipping siding a suitable person whose duties shall be:—

"(a) to keep open for the use of shippers at all times during the day a car-order-book, as provided under this Act, in which orders for cars may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

"(b) when the loading of cars is completed, to seal such car or cars;

"(c) to provide shippers with the regular form of grain shipping bill; and

"(d) when such grain shipping bill is properly filled out by the shipper, to hand it to the conductor of the train that picks up the car or cars or place it where such conductor may get it."

"4. This section shall not apply to sidings used exclusively for the passing of trains."

"5. Every railway company which fails to comply with any requirement made by the Commissioner under subsection 3 of this section, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars."



"New Century" Washing Machine
Washes a Tubful of Clothes in Five Minutes

There's practically no work for you—just to move the handle back and forth. Ball bearings and perfect balance do the rest.

You simply fill the tub two thirds full of hot, soapy water—put in the clothes—and set the machine in motion. The suds are sent whirling back and forth through the fibre of every garment, and wash everything sweet and clean.

There's no rubbing—no torn garments—and light and heavy, thick and thin, things are washed equally well. Think how easy this makes washing at home—(no worn out irritable women)—no red, chapped hands—no smell—no mess—and the week's washing done in an hour.

"New Century" Washing Machine costs only \$9.50, complete with new Wringer Attachment, (Wringer not included) delivered at any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for full information.

The Dowsell Manufacturing Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

"6. Every railway company shall supply car-order-books at all stations, flag-stations and sidings where they are to be kept under this Act."

APPLICATION FOR CARS—CARS TO BE OF SIZE DESIRED.

Section 89 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"89. An applicant may order a car or cars according to his requirements, of any of the standard sizes in use by the railway company, and in case he requires to order any special standard size of car shall have such size stated by the station agent in the car-order-book and the railway company shall furnish the size ordered to such applicant in his turn as soon as a car of such specified capacity can be furnished by the railway company at the point on the siding designated by the applicant in the car-order-book. In the event of the railway company furnishing a car or cars at any station and such car or cars not being of the size required by the applicant first entitled thereto, such applicant shall not lose his priority but shall be entitled to the first car of the size designated which can be delivered at such station at such applicant's disposal as aforesaid."

ORDERS FOR CARS.

Section 90 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"90. The applicant or his agent duly appointed in writing shall furnish to the railway agent the name of the applicant and the section, township and range in which the applicant resides, or other sufficient designation of his residence, for insertion in the car-order-book; and each car shall be consecutively numbered in the car-order-book by the railway agent, who shall fill in with ink all the particulars of the application except the applicant's signature, which shall be signed by the applicant or his agent duly appointed in writing."

"2. An agent of the applicant shall be a resident in the vicinity of the shipping point, and if the car order is signed by the agent of the applicant the appointment shall be deposited with the railway agent."

CANCELLATION OF CAR ORDER.

Subsection 2 of section 92 is amended by substituting for the words "by writing the word Cancelled in the remarks column of the car-order-book" the words "by writing in ink across the face thereof, the word 'Cancelled' and his signature, and shall fill in thereon the date of cancellation."

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF SALE BY COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Section 107 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

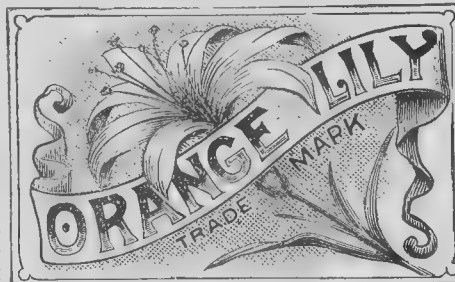
"107. Whenever any grain commission merchant sells all or a portion of any grain consigned to him to be sold on commission, he shall within

MY FREE TRIAL TREATMENT MAY CURE YOU.

Kingston, Ont., June 6th, 1904.

Dear Mrs. Currah, I feel so very much better after using the ten day's treatment of Orange Lily you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment, Miss F. T. W.

Similar letters to the above are not infrequent though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use Orange Lily longer than the Free Trial Treatment in order to effect a complete cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use Orange Lily or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and Orange Lily will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result always the same a step towards better health and complete cure. In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, with out cost, I will send enough of Orange Lily for 10 days' treatment absolutely free to each lady who will send me her address. MRS F U CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



twenty-four hours of such sale report such sale to the consignor, and shall render to the consignor a true statement of such sale showing—

(a) what portion of the consignment has been sold;

(b) the price received therefor;

(c) the date when each sale was made;

(d) the name or names of the purchaser;

(e) the grade;

(f) the amount of advance;

(g) the terms and delivery of sale."

DUTIES OF TRACK BUYER.

The following subsection is added to section 110 as subsection 2 thereof:—

"2. Every person who buys grain on track in carload lots, shall keep a true and correct account in writing in proper books of all grain bought by him in such carload lots, and shall deliver to the vendor of each such carload lot of grain a grain purchase note, retaining himself a duplicate thereof; which note shall bear on its face the license season, the license number of such track buyer's license, the date and place of purchase, the name and address of such track buyer, the name and address of the vendor or the initial letter and number of the car purchased, the approximate number of bushels and kind of grain contained therein, and the purchase price per bushel in store at Fort William, Port Arthur or other destination; such grain purchase note shall also express upon its face an acknowledgment of the receipt of the bill of lading issued by the railway company for such carload shipment, the amount of

cash paid to the vendor in advance as part payment on account of such carload purchase, also that the full balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the vendor immediately the purchaser shall have received the grade and weight certificates and the railway expense bill. Every such grain purchase note shall be signed by the track buyer or his duly appointed agent, and the vendor shall endorse his acceptance of the terms of the sale thereon as well as his receipt for the payment of the money advanced him on account of such carload lot sale."

POOLING OF COUNTRY ELEVATORS PROHIBITED.

"111a. No person or corporation, or their agent, operating a public country elevator or warehouse, shall enter into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination with any other such person, corporation, or their agent, for the pooling or division of earnings or receipts of such public country elevator or warehouses or divide with any other such person or corporation, or their agent, the gross or net earnings or receipts of such public country elevators or warehouses or any portion thereof."

"2. The contravention of any provision of this section shall be an offence against this Act punishable, on summary conviction, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars for each offence."

UNIFORM RATE FOR CLEANING AND STORING.

"111b. The rate that may be charged for the cleaning or storing of grain in any country elevator should be the same in all the elevators operated by any one person or company; provided, however, that if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Warehouse Commissioner that a lower rate than charged for cleaning or storing

OUR CATALOGUE IS SENT FREE ON REQUEST

Our new Fall and Winter Catalogue has just been sent out. If you have not received a copy let us know, and we will send you one at the earliest possible date. It contains almost everything required for the home and personal use, and will be found to be of inestimable value to all.

Harvesters' and Threshers' Supplies

Diamond "E" Machine Oils

6a		In Fbl. per Gal.	½ Bbl. per Gal.	5 Gal. Cases ea.
Diamond "E" Amber Cylinder Oil	.....	65c.	70c.	\$3.75
" " Dark Cylinder Oil	.....	46c.	50c.	\$2.85
" " Gas Engine Oil	.....	55c.	60c.	\$3.25
" " Engine Oil	.....	33c.	37c.	\$2.15
" " Dynamo Oil	.....	55c.	60c.	\$3.25
" " Cream Separator Oil	.....	45c.	50c.	\$2.75
" " Harvester Oil	.....	40c.	45c.	\$2.65
" " Castor Machine Oil	.....	29c.	36c.	\$2.00
" " Black Machine Oil	.....	25c.	30c.	\$1.85
" " Neatsfoot Oil	.....	80c.	85c.	\$4.50
" " Dark Axle Grease, 25 lbs	.....			\$1.50
" " Dark Axle Grease, 10 lbs	.....			.75
" " Threshers' Hard Oil, 10 lbs.	.....			\$1.10

Diamond "E" Ice Oil

For windmills and outside machinery. Does not congeal at 15 degrees below zero.

In bbls. per gal.	40c.	Half bbls per gal.	43c.
1 five pound tin in case, per tin			\$2.75
1 gall. tins each			65c.

Barrels contain 40 gals. Half bbls. contains 20 gals.

	bbl. lots per gal.	5 gal. lots
Raw Linseed Oil	70c.	80c.
Boiled Linseed Oil	75c.	85c.
Turpentine	80c.	90c.
Wood Alcohol	75c.	90c.

Coal Oil and Gasoline

24a Diamond "E" Brand Highest Grade American Coal Oil, in barrels of about 44 Imperial Gallons (no charge for barrels) per gal. 25c. Shipping weight about 400 pounds. In cases of two five-gallon tins (wine measure) equal to 8 ½ gallons Imperial measure, per case. \$2.75 Shipping weight about 85 pounds.

Bright Light Refined Burning Oil

24b In barrels of about 44 Imperial Gallons (no charge for barrels) per gal. 25c. Shipping weight about 400 pounds. In cases of two five-gallon tins (wine measure), equal to 8 ½ gallons imperial measure, shipping weight about 85 pounds, per case. \$2.60.

Gasoline

24c Highest Grade American Gasoline, for Gasoline Lamps, in barrels of about 44 gallons, imperial measure (no charge for barrels) per gal. 34c. Shipping weight about 400 pounds.

In cases of two five-gallon tins (wine measure), equal to 8 ½ gallons imperial measure, shipping weight about 85 pounds, per case. \$3.25.

24d High grade American Gasoline, for Gasoline Engines, in barrels of about 44 gallons, imperial measure (no charge for barrels), shipping weight about 400 pounds, per gallon 29c.

In cases of two five-gallon tins (wine measure), equal to 8 ½ galls. imperial measure, shipping weight about 85 pounds; per case. \$2.90

NOTE—Barrels weigh about 400 pounds each and cases 85 pounds each.

We Sell these Goods only by the Barrel or Case.

Rubber Belting

The line we handle is one of the best made, heaviest duck being used in its construction. It is not affected by dampness or changes in temperature. It is uniform in width and thickness. This belting is thoroughly stretched in the manufacture, thus reducing to a minimum the amount of stretching caused by work. We guarantee it to be thoroughly reliable.

23-45	150-ft. 7-in., 4 ply endless belt	\$55.75
	150-ft. 7-in., 5 ply " "	69.15
	150-ft. 8-in., 4 ply " "	63.75
	150-ft. 8-in., 5 ply " "	79.85
	160-ft. 8-in., 4 ply " "	68.00

23-46 Best Star Rubber Belting.

2-in. wide, 3 ply, per foot	15
4-in. wide, 4 ply per foot	23
5-in. wide, 4 ply per foot	27
6-in. wide, 4 ply per foot	31
7-in. wide, 4 ply, per foot	39
8-in. wide, 4 ply, per foot	43

Prices quoted on any length of belting on application.

Our endless belts are 150-ft. actual length, not 147.

In ordering give Number.

Write for our Special Grocery Catalogue which is issued every two months.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

in the elevators of any person or company is necessary at any point in order to meet competition, the Warehouse Commissioner may give written permission to charge such lower rates at that point as are in his opinion necessary to meet such competition, and at the same time authorize the ordinary rates at all other elevators belonging to such person or company."

OFFENCES IN CONNECTION WITH APPLICATIONS FOR CARS.

Sections 133 and 134 are repealed, and the following is substituted therefor as section 133:—

- "133. Every one who,—
- transfers or sells his right to any car allotted to him for shipping grain, or to be allotted to him for shipping grain; or,
 - purchases, takes over or accepts any assignment or transfer of the right of any applicant entitled to a car for shipping grain; or,
 - loads any such car which has not been allotted to him by the station agent, or out of his turn loads such car; or,
 - not being the agent, duly authorized in writing, of an applicant for a car for shipping grain, obtains the placing of a name on the car-order-book as the name of an applicant for a car for shipping grain; is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars.

Rose du Lac, Man., will hold its exhibition on Sept. 22.

first annual show at Irvine, will occur on October 6.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Horse Importations of Robert Sinton, Regina.

Mr. Robert Sinton, of Regina, has recently returned from the old land where he purchased a dozen Clydesdales and one Percheron stallion. Speaking of his Clydesdale purchases, the Scottish Farmer says:

"He had a dozen head all bought from the Netherhall and Banks firm, and of them one-half were choicely-bred sons of Baron's Pride (9122). The others were grand-sons or closely related to the old horse. One is a three-year-old, bred at Edengrove, and out of a mare by the big horse McCash (7997), which bred such good stock, and won first prize at the Royal and other great shows. Another is out of a Strainer mare by the Prince of Wales horse Archduke (8431); a third, of the same age, is by the Highland and Agricultural Society and Ayr first prize horse Baron Fergus (12028), full brother to the champion Benedict (10315). A two-year-old of very fine breeding is out of a mare by old Macgregor (1487) one of the best sires of mares Scotland ever saw; and another of the same age, is out of a Prince Romeo (8144) mare. There are two of the same age, by Gay Spark (14389), one of them being out of a mare by the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Darnley's Last (6663), and the other out of a mare by the Highland and Agricultural Society champion horse King of the Roses (9927). Of the other four two-year-olds, two are by Pride of Blacon (10837), one of the most noted prize horses got by Baron's Pride, and own brother to the dual champion mare Chester Princess, which this year and

during the last two, has won the highest honours at all the principal shows. The other two are by the favorite horse Acme (10485), winner of many premiums, and one of the best kind of Clydesdales seen during the past ten years, and the Machars premium horse Bulwark (12070). Finally there is a superior yearling colt, got by Baron's Pride, out of a Macgregor mare, than which there is no better blood or breeding. Mr. Sinton has made a very good beginning, and with such stock for a start, he is pretty sure to come again."

Importation of Clydes by Burnett and McKirdy, Napinka.

In our issue of July 20 we referred to the absence of Messrs Burnett & McKirdy, they being in Scotland at that time for the purpose of selecting a shipment of horses. They sailed with their shipment the first week in August. Concerning their purchases the Scottish Farmer, under date of August 8, says:

"Messrs. Burnett & McKirdy, Napinka, Man., are another new firm. They sailed with eleven head, nine of which were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, and two from Mr. John Crawford, Manrahead, Beith. Of these, eight were fillies, and the remainder colts. Among the fillies are two-year-olds by Baron Leven (12831), Sir Ronald (10464), Show King (12357), Flash Sturdy (11710), Baron Mitchell (10688), Prince Thomas Pride (12294), Ascot (10494), and Baron Rowena (12409). These sires are of the best breeding, the "Barons" being sons of Baron's Pride, while several of the others are premium horses, and Sir Ronald, for example, has sired several high-class, pedigreed animals. On the dam's side

most of these fillies are very well bred. One of them is out of a mare by the grand Macgregor horse Claymore (3522), which in 1885 stood second to the great Flashwood (3604) in Scotland, and was first at the Royal Preston. Another is out of a mare by the invincible Prince of Carruchan (8151), never beaten, and winner of the Cawdor Cup three times. The Baron Mitchell filly is out of a mare by the Mid-Calder premium horse Prince Romeo (8144), and the dam of another is out of a mare by the Aberdeen prize horse Rosario (9996). The three stallions are by sons of Baron's Pride. One is by the invincible Everlasting (11331), which promises to be as famous as a sire as he was in the show-ring. A second is by Baron Mitchell (10688), one of the most popular premium horses got by Baron's Pride. The third is by the Cawdor Cup champion Revelanta (11876). These notes show that Burnett & McKirdy have bought the kind of animals which ought to leave stock to improve the breed of Clydesdales in Manitoba."

Mr. J. A. McGill, Neepawa, in sending in a change of advt., draws attention to the fact that the pigs he offers are from large mature sows, and because of the advancing prices of pork they are extra good value. He wishes to clear up before winter as he will be crowded for room.

The total wine crop of the world in 1907 has been estimated by the Italian trade at 4,744,200,807 gallons. France ranked first, with 1,744,255,207 gallons; Italy second, with 1,495,126,400 gallons; and Spain third, with 464,640,000 gallons.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

The Home Dairy Competition at Winnipeg Fair not a Test of Separators.

One of our readers sends us a circular that he claims is being distributed by a cream separator firm, and accompanies it with the following letter:—

"I am enclosing herewith a printed circular which has been distributed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, setting forth that a certain make of separator won first prize in the home dairy competition at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition this year. The writer was under the impression that the home dairy competition, as held at the Winnipeg Exhibition during the past few years, including 1908, was not in any way a comparison of separators, but if he is wrong in this and the government experts who had the matter in charge have endorsed any particular separator, as it would appear they have done from the circular referred to, he should very much like to know it. The dairy public who largely support the Dairy Department at the Government Agricultural College are bound to attach considerable importance to the opinion of the experts in the Department, and if the contents of this circular are not warranted by facts the public should be so advised. I hope that you will, in an early issue of your paper, either corroborate or contradict the implied statement that the home dairy competition was also a test of separators."

Answer.—The butter-making competition at Winnipeg this year was not in any sense a competition among separators, as anyone can see who reads the prize list setting forth the particulars of the competition. The class is numbered 65, and contains three sections, which we reprint word for word from the prize list, as follows:

CLASS 65—BUTTER MAKING COMPETITION.

"Sec. 1—Butter making competition, open to Home Dairy Butter Makers. Instructors or assistant instructors (past or present), and 1st prize winners at previous Winnipeg competitions shall be debarred; 1st, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10.

"Sec. 2—Butter making competition open to students or ex-students. Instructors or assistant instructors (past or present) and 1st prize winners at previous Winnipeg competitions shall be debarred; 1st, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10.

"Sec. 3—Free for all. On Wednesday, July 15. Open to all. Results to be announced at close of the competition, Wednesday, July 15; 1st, \$25; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10."

In the rules which follow, rule 6 states: "In awarding the prize the following will be considered: Quality and quantity of butter; method of making; cleanliness and care of utensils in finishing each day's work." This certainly looks as though it were the work of the maker that was to be judged, and not the work of the separator.

Besides this, we have obtained an expression from Prof. Carson, who had the work in charge. This is conveyed in the following copy of a letter which he had already written. In this letter he says:

"The object of the competition was to test the knowledge, ability and skill put forth by the different competitors in converting the fat of the milk into butter of fine quality. In no shape or form did it consist of a test or comparison of the different machines in use, neither was there a

prize offered or awarded for such. As director in charge of the exhibit, and also judge of the competition, I took special pains in making this clear to the representatives of the different machines. Tests of the whole milk, skim milk and cream from each machine were made daily. These have not been given out to the public and are still in my possession. Without a knowledge of those tests I fail to see how any firm or individual can draw any conclusion or form a comparison of the work done by the different machines used in this competition."

Now that the matter has come up, we may publish as an item of information the following statement as to the winnings in this competition:

Section 1—1st, Miss A. W. Green, using the Magnet; 2nd, Miss Carrick, National; 3rd, Mrs. Taylor, De Laval.

Section 2—1st, A. H. Matheson, Empire; 2nd, Miss E. Hinrickson, De Laval; 3rd, Miss Lewis, De Laval.

Section 3—1st, F. W. Armstrong, De Laval; 2nd, A. H. Matheson, Empire; 3rd, Miss Hinrickson, De Laval.

More Stringent Homestead Inspection.

One of our Alberta subscribers who wishes to use the nom-de-plume "Golden Wester" writes us as follows:—

On page 656 of your July 20th issue you have a small article entitled "More Stringent Homestead Inspection." I do not think that you have spoken too soon, and I should not only like to see the present legislation more rigidly enforced but even more stringent laws made. I believe that there are very few homesteads taken up with the sincere intention of really farming them, the far greater number take up homesteads to live on in the winter, as they can live on the homestead cheaper than in town, and work in the town through the summer, and after a few years at the most they somehow get their patents, in some cases practically without making one single improvement.

"I know of one-quarter section within 6 miles of a thriving town between Calgary and Edmonton, where the homesteader held the homestead for years, without making one single improvement, with the exception that he drove in a line of fence posts on one side of the land, no wire, and put up an old shack, which the prairie fire eventually burned down. But last year he got his patent, and I believe that there is at present not a single improvement in any way, except this line of posts; not an inch of that ground has ever been broken and no farm implement of any kind has ever been on that piece of land.

Another case: The homesteader works (more correctly loafs) in town in summer. He has a little shack on his homestead, and when work falls off in late fall or early winter he goes onto his ranch, as he calls it. Sometimes he stays on his ranch 3 or 4 months, according to how the work opens up in the spring. He expects to get his patent next year; as he told me himself: Who is to prove how long I have stayed on my ranch each year? Directly he has got his patent, he is going to sell the place, and the money he gets for the ranch will give him a good start in B.C. He has not made, and does not intend to make, any im-

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provement in any way, except putting up this broken down shack, and yet I have no doubt that this man will get his patent next year.

"News was brought to me of some splendid land out east of Red Deer, and my son and I were strongly advised to take up a quarter section each, as it would soon sell well. Well, if we had taken them up, it would have been with the strict intention of doing nothing to them more than we would have been obliged in order to get our patents; then we should sell them.

"The above is enough to show how the homestead laws are nullified and evaded, and when the genuine farmer or settler comes in he has to go miles back away from the railway depot and all other conveniences, often having to make his own trail, and you know what that means, often through a sloughy country, while so much land lies waste and idle behind him and nearer town. Just see the amount of land lying idle everywhere; and yet enquire about the land and it is all taken up or for sale.

"Now this is all wrong; wrong to the country, and wrong to the genuine settler that has come in here to make the country, by working the land, and by that means bringing out Nature's hidden treasures, requiring often the hardest of work and the greatest of anxiety, while these town loafers are picking up the plums.

"I think that if the authorities saw that the requirements of the present laws were thoroughly fulfilled each year, it would help some; and not as at present, when they apply for their patent, then each homesteader would have to fulfill certain conditions each year. But at present the dilatory homesteader often holds his land for years, and then at last he employs someone to break a few acres, put up a few posts with one wire, just what he thinks is necessary to get him his patent. He gets two neighbors, often as big rogues

as himself, to swear that all the conditions are fulfilled, and a few weeks afterwards he gets his patent, and then he has a ranch for sale.

"I should like to see a law passed to enforce the homesteader to stay on his land the whole three years, under certain exceptions of course. If he were a genuine farmer working his land it would be no hardship to him, but it would keep out of it these city dead-heads, that loaf round the towns in summer, saving enough money to go and loaf their time away through the winter on their ranches as they term them, and at the end of three years have a ranch each for sale, to the detriment of better men."

Has Found Water Beneath Ant Hills.

John McArthur, Francis, Sask., writes:—"I have seen in The Nor'-West Farmer (August 5th issue) a question about ant hills in which a subscriber asked if water might be found beneath these. I have dug three wells about fifty feet deep and found the blue clay and found no water. These wells were on no ant hills. I have taken a walk and found an ant hill and dug square on top of it and dug eight feet and still the ants were to be seen. Then I bored eight feet and struck a flow of good water; then I went on digging and dug it eighteen feet down and the ants were clear to the water with little holes in the ground about the size of a pencil. I think your correspondent will find water by digging on an ant hill. If he does get water, which I am certain that he will, I should be pleased if he will let us know. The wells that I dug are four feet inside

A man has no greater capacity heaven than he has power to heaven about himself.



WHEAT.

The market situation in wheat is very carefully reviewed in the following letter specially written for the Nor'-West Farmer at the close of the markets on Sept. 2nd:—

Wheat:—During the latter half month the wheat markets over the world have been for the most part steady and firm, with changes in relative prices in some markets which tend to show good strength in the situation. In the United States markets, price changes have been irregular owing to conditions surrounding local trade. In Minneapolis, for instance, cash wheat had been very high for a short time. No. 1 Nor. sold day after day at 123 c. to 125c., owing to scarcity, but for September delivery the new 1 Nor. was at same time only 100c. to 101c., even although it had the influence of the high price of cash wheat to help its value. Since then Minneapolis cash wheat is down to within 3c. of the price of the September future, and today the September price is practically at the same figure as it stood at two or three weeks ago. On the other hand Chicago September wheat shows an advance in the same time of 5½c. Chicago September had been bearded down by professional operators in that market in anticipation of a very large free movement of wheat over the Northwest, as soon as ever thrashing started in the Dakotas and Minnesota. Instead of that, the movement is not so quick or large as expected, and the movement of winter wheat in the south is falling off, partly because farmers are busy preparing for the seeding of the new winter wheat crop, and partly because, after having sold a fair amount, they are holding the remainder for higher prices, which undoubtedly they are going to get if they continue to hold back. The position of prices of September wheat as compared with a few weeks ago in the above markets goes, we think, to show the strong position of wheat generally. Minneapolis in the face of the movement of the new crop has not declined, and Chicago has made a substantial advance. In other U. S. markets the contrast in the situation and prices compared with a few weeks ago is not so marked, but changes all show some advance.

In our Winnipeg market trade has been slower than in the U.S. markets for the future deliveries, and prices have been very steady, the change from two weeks ago showing only ½c. to 1c. advance.

Taking a broader view, however, we consider that the world's wheat situation as we find it at present has seldom been surpassed in interest and importance, and yet at the same time the trade generally has got into such a conservative mood in its trading that the action of the markets does not forcefully indicate the strength of the situation. Some day before a great while, there will likely be an awakening and things will get busy. In the meantime it seems to us that buyers of wheat and flour are still looking forward to a large and free movement of new wheat, which might come to them at lower prices, if they can only hold back long enough from having to seek the seller to obtain from him the needed supplies. Up to the present time bakers and flour merchants, on the one hand, continue the hand to mouth system of working which they have held to all summer, and millers on the other hand persist in the same way as regards wheat, and the consequence is that flour stores and millers' bins are being swept out bareer than ever they have heretofore. No attempt has yet been made to lay in any stock against the requirements of the time when supply will be less than demand, a situation which seems almost a certainty during the present crop year. For several weeks recently the weekly shipments in exporting countries have been considerably under the requirements of

importing countries, and, of course, the difference is being met by drawing on old stores, and on the movement of the new wheat in those countries where harvest is over. Evidence of this is seen in the report that last week the English visible supply decreased 1,497,000 bus., against a decrease of 460,000 bus. same week last year.

Along with the backwardness of flour buyers in buying flour, and the millers in buying wheat, there is a large dearth of the ordinary speculation in grain on the part of the public, which takes away very largely from market activity. The great bulk of the general public who speculate in grain (and over America owing to the easy facilities for doing such business the number is very large,) take the buying side to begin with. Usually when circumstances point to higher prices in grain products, the public come into the market and buy freely for a time, and once in a few years they become properly excited, and carry the price away above what every one experienced in the trade knows will be prudent. Under such circumstances the large professional operators on the different option markets fill the public up every time, and then on the reaction buy back, generally at more or less loss to the public. The public, however, is sensitive and after losing, freely it takes some time before the effect of the experience wears off, and the speculative desire gains courage again. Along with the renewed desire of previous speculators to engage in the game again, there is in the course of three years or so always a number of people (especially among the younger generation,) coming forward who have never before been speculative buyers, and who when the situation appears propitious, enter with great zest into it, and when a runaway market takes place it is caused by the large number of inexperienced or too venturesome speculative buyers who keep on buying at advanced prices out of all reason. We had something of this last year, although probably the financial stringency that intervened prevented it assuming as large proportions as it might have done. All the same, the speculative public lost money, and not enough time has elapsed for them to forget it, and, besides, this year there is a conservative atmosphere in all lines of business, which tends to the curbing of speculative desires, and which will, if continued, have the very best influence and effect on individual and general well being. In the meantime there can be no doubt that this lack of speculative buying on the part of the public, is helping in a great measure to prevent the prices of wheat advancing, because the professional operators in the speculative trade cannot make much of a market by merely trading with one another, for that is a case of "dog eat dog"; they need the large number of the public to take hold.

It is, therefore, patent that present prices of wheat and flour are on a merchandising basis, and that even under the larger movement of new wheat which is bound to take place in North America and Europe during the ensuing three months, there is not likely to be any marked

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In your spare time at home, on cash or instalment plan. Our course teaches how to cut, fit, and put together any garment from the plainest shirt waist suit to the most elaborate dress. We have been in business ten years, taught over eight thousand pupils and guarantee to give five hundred dollars to anyone between the age of fourteen and forty-five we cannot teach. A few dollars can be spent for no better purpose as it lasts a life time, also the whole family can learn from one course. Don't waste months in dressmaking shops when you can learn more in a few days in your own home than you would in months at such places. Write for particulars. Address:

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decline from present level of prices. A decline of a few cents per bushel might easily occur if the weather and other conditions should be favorable for a continuous large movement, which would increase the immediate supply to large propor-

tions; on the other hand, and prolonged spell of unfavorable weather in Northern Europe or Northwestern America and Canada, would tend to advance prices and make strong markets.

Whatever markets may do, or

prices may be during this fall and early part of winter, it seems almost certain that markets will be strong and prices higher during the latter half of the crop year. A good deal will, of course, depend on the progress and outcome of the Australian and Argentine crops to be harvested in December and January and the Indian crop in March and April, but we are of the opinion that in order to raise a larger world's crop than in 1907-8 it will take extraordinary crops in these countries, and as the surplus of all old wheat the world over has been cleaned up as it has not been since the year 1897-8, large crops in these countries may not be of special weight on the market.

The movement of wheat everywhere is keeping moderate for the time of year, and in view of the generally early harvest, and with favorable weather, the movement should increase materially in the near future.

In the meantime, the smallness of visible stocks is another indication of the strength of the situation. The American visible supply was at end of last week only 16,397,000 bus., against 49,489,000 bus. a year ago, and the European visible, which includes the quantity on ocean passage, is 53,808,000 bus. against 64,200,000 bus. a year ago. The contrast in visible stocks, however, is more strikingly shown when the stocks in store at some important individual points are compared. Thus at Fort William and Port Arthur at the end of last week the total stock of wheat of all grades was only 319,000 bus., against 7,000,000 bus. a year ago. At Minneapolis the quantity was only 428,000 bus., against 11,000,000 bus. last year. At Chicago it was 3,097,000 bus., against 12,100,000 bus. last year, and at Liverpool 3,072,000 bus. against 7,104,000 bus. last year. Figures like this tell their own tale of the situation and really require no comment to present their importance.

Our Winnipeg market has been quiet but firm during the last two weeks. Up till the end of August old wheat of the higher grades in store Fort William and Port Arthur, or enroute past Winnipeg, so that buyers could be sure of immediate delivery, kept strong and at a good premium over the price of new wheat. There was a moderate demand for same to fill August contracts, and Ontario millers whose stocks are completely exhausted kept taking little lots from day to day, in order to keep going until the new wheat at much less price could be got in larger quantities. Thus during the last day of August old No. 1 Northern sold easily at 110c to 112c, and No. 2 Nor. at 108c to 110c, while No. 3 Nor. brought 104c to 105. At the same time new wheat even for delivery for first half of September was only saleable at about 10c. under these prices. By today the premium on old wheat is practically off altogether, and in another day or two old crop will be the same price as new.

While the weather over the west has been wet during the last few days and harvest work has been delayed, a good deal of threshing has been done in the earlier districts, and the movement of new crop has fairly started, from 30 to 50 cars per day being inspected at Winnipeg in the past week. If favorable weather continues, the movement will soon be as large as the railways can handle easily. There are paragraphs appearing in the newspapers nearly every day now, in which commercial men and bankers advise farmers to market their grain as soon and as fast as possible; turn the stuff into money is the cry, pay up what you owe and deposit the money in our banks at three per cent interest at the most, to be let out to others at seven or eight per cent. Probably most farmers know how to handle their own affairs to suit themselves, but there is reason in everything. It is physically impossible to market this year's crop in less than the twelve months, and it is an economic mistake to push any abnormal

quantity of anything on the market at one time; it is the sure way to break down values. Gradual disposal of the crop the year round is the ideal way to get the highest average price out of it. And in a time like the present with its sure prospect of good prices for the year around, and perhaps very high prices during the last half of the crop year, the prudent way seems to us to be for the farmer to ship and sell a fair portion of his crop at threshing time if he can get it forward at all, thus providing for current necessities, and then hold the balance on the farm for shipping and marketing later on, according as the work of hauling out could be conveniently done, and advantage could be taken of advancing periods in the markets to secure good prices.

In regard to Alberta winter wheat, we are pleased to be able to report that there has started up this season a much better market for it than we have ever had before. Instead of a difference of 6c to 8c per bus. under 1 nor. for No. 1 Alberta Red the difference is from 3c to 4½c, according to position and time of delivery. Today we can sell No. 1 Alberta Red at 3c under the September future, and No. 2 Alberta Red at 6c under, that is taking the September 1 Nor. at 98c, No. 1 Alberta Red September delivery is worth 95c and No. 2, 92c. For red winter wheat in store Fort William or enroute past Winnipeg now, 2½ over these prices can be got, and the way the prospect looks at present we think that farmers in shipping wheat would find most satisfaction in not having their cars sold until they are past Winnipeg at least, as exporters and shippers will, up to the close of navigation always be able to pay more for stuff that they are sure of getting hold of at once than for cars only shipping or to be shipped from country points, the time of arrival of which at Fort William is more or less indefinite.

Today's Winnipeg prices are: No. 1 Nor. 102c; No. 2 Nor. 99c; No. 3 Nor., 96c; No. 4 wheat, 92c; No. 5, 80c; No. 6, 69c; Feed wheat, 64½c and Feed No. 2, 60c; No. 1 Alberta Red 97½c; No. 2, 94½c; all spot or enroute past Winnipeg. Futures closed: September, 98c; October, 95½c; December, 93½c; May, 100c. All prices are for in store Fort William or Port Arthur. — Thompson, Sons & Co.

OATS.

No. 2 white, 41½ cents; rejected, 39 cents.

BARLEY.

No. 3, 49 cents; No. 4, 47 cents; rejected, 43 cents.

FLAX.

Rejected, \$1.10.

Grain Inspections.

Inspections at Winnipeg, Calgary and Canadian grain at Duluth from Aug. 15 to Aug 31, inclusive, were as follows:—

Spring wheat.—No. 1 hard, 2 cars; 1 northern, 89; 2 northern, 60; 3 northern 49; No. 4, 15; No. 5, 22; No. 6, 13; feed 1, 19; feed 2, 1; rejected 1, 16; rejected 2, 7; no grade, 13; rejected, 48; condemned, 2. Total, 354 cars. Of these 328 were inspected at Winnipeg, 4 at Calgary, and 22 at Duluth. Of the above the cars of 1908 crop were graded as follows: 1 hard, 2 cars; 1 northern, 82; 2 northern, 25; 3 northern, 1; rejected 1, 15; rejected 2, 6; rejected, 47.

Winter wheat.—1 Alberta Red Winter, 11 cars; 2 A. R. W., 11; 3 A. R. W., 6; No. 4, 4; No. 5, 2; 3 white winter, 1. Total 34 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 23; Calgary, 11. Of the 29 cars 15 were new wheat.

Oats.—2 white, 25 cars; 3 white, 7; rejected, 100; no grade, 3; condemned, 6. Total, 141 cars. Winnipeg, 105, Calgary, 36 cars.

Barley—3 extra, 3 cars; No. 3, 12; No. 4, 3; rejected, 6. Total, 24 cars. Flax—1 Northwestern, 1 car; 1 Manitoba, 1; rejected, 3. Total 6 cars.

LIVE STOCK.

The receipts of cattle at the Winnipeg yards have been very large during

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

Gerhard Heintzman Piano slightly used, must sell. \$190.00, part on time. P. O. Box 44, Winnipeg.

Wanted—Experienced house help on farm for fall and winter months. Address Mrs. Chas. McKinnon, Petrel, Man.

Farm to Rent—On thirds, with team, etc., or not. Recommendations required. A. J. Farnam, Davidson, Sask.

Wanted to Buy—Registered Shropshire or Oxford Ram, yearling preferred, state price and particulars. Also a couple of Wolf Hounds. C. Albert Clark, Woodlands, Man.

Stock always for sale—J. J. Bell, Islay, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus, Suffolk Down Sheep, Yorkshire Swine, B. Rocks, Buff Oringtons and White Wyandottes.

For Sale—Half-section, 160 acres cultivated good building. Pasture fenced, 4½ miles from Binscarth, one mile from School. Will sell cheap. Geo. Dunlop, Binscarth.

Wanted—Situation, on stock or grain farm experienced, single, Scotchman, could take full charge, yearly engagement preferred, open Nov 1st. Wm. Armstrong, Roland, Man.

Kootenay Fruit Lands—Why pay more? When you can buy first class lands for \$30. (some less) from the Square Deal Land Co., Box 735 Nelson B. C. Write them stating your wants or preferences.

For Sale—Team Black Mules, weight 2600, 6 and 7 years old, perfectly gentle and sound. \$800.00, worth \$1000.00. Also ¼ section, ½ mile from Wadena, 82 acres broken. Sid Clark, Wadena, Sask.

Wanted Situation—By married Scotchman, as farm foreman to run one or two sections. Four year's Canadian farm experience. Life's experience with all kinds of farm stock. Wife able to cook for men. Commence duty middle of Oct. W. Adam, Hayfield P.O., Man.

For Sale—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co. Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg. P.O. Box 481

Gasoline Engines for Sale—2 new Eight Horse Single Cylinder Gasoline Engines. Latest improved combustion chamber and carburetor. Made by Imp. Gas Power Co. of Toronto. Write now for special price to C. B. Strachan c/o Jno. Watson Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

For Sale—Immediate delivery. Entirely New Threshing Outfit by "Marshalls," of Gainsborough, England. 15 h.p. Traction Engine with 48 by 48 Separator. Apply Burridge Cooper Co., Ltd., 156 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

For Sale—A 16 horse power Stevens & Burns portable engine in first-class order. Run very little since was retubed with nearly new straw burner. A snap. \$250. This engine is standing on 27-13-11. Golden Stream. M. T. Fawcett, Kinross, Man.

For Sale—Stallion Graphic, by Baron's Pride, dam Seabreeze, by MacGregor. This is one of the best stock horses in the province, he having travelled six years in the district. For further particulars. Apply to A. Clark, Cailmount, Sask.

Wanted—Young men for firemen and brakemen, instruct you at home by mail. We assist in securing employment. For free information send stamp to National Railway Training School Inc., 376 Robert St., Room 175, St. Paul, Minn.

Hunters, Trappers—I pay full cash value for raw furs, elk horns, elk scalps, elk tusks, moose, antelope, cariboo, deer, mountain sheep and goat horns and scalps; also carriage costs. Prompt remittances. Edwin Dixon, Main Street, Unionville, Ontario.

For Sale—Improved and unimproved land some choice dairy farms, fruit lots of five acres and up, near the town of Abbotsford, with three railways. We have the advantage of first class transportation to all markets. Abbotsford is situated in the center of the famous Fraser Valley, the California of Canada. For further particulars write W. McCallum, Abbotsford, B.C.

For Sale—East half of 8, 44, 18, w. 2 being only five miles from the town of Melfort, half mile from school, good roads. Will take car of oats or barley, frozen wheat or milk cows as first payment. Price \$11.00 (eleven) per acre. Purchaser can have his own terms for balance. For particulars apply to J. T. Thomas, P.O. Box 474, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Horsemen—The Souris Clydesdale Horse Association will offer for sale by Public Auction at the Imperial Stables, Souris, at 3 o'clock p.m. on Friday, September 11th, their celebrated imported pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion, Montrose Ruler, No. 10598. Montrose Ruler is a light bay, foaled May 8th, 1897, bred by Sir John Gilmour Montrose, Leven, Fife, Scotland, and won the Calthness Premium of One Hundred Pounds in 1900. He has travelled the Souris district for the past five years with excellent success, his stock taking first prize at all the local exhibitions. Terms for sale, 10% on day of sale, 40% Dec. 1st, 1908, and the balance Dec. 1st, 1909, with interest at 8%, upon the purchaser providing approved security. For any further information, write W. G. Hetherington, Box 234, Souris, Man.

For Sale—Three registered Red Poll bull calves, 5 months old, each \$25.00. J. J. Myers, Minnewakan, Man.

For Sale—Irish Water Spaniel Pups, will make great duck dogs. Also wolf hound pups and experienced dogs. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man.

For Sale—Engine gang, eight furrows, good as new. Apply Manager, Canadian Port Huron Co., Winnipeg.

Galloway Herd—1 bull, 2 bull calves, 13 females, cheap for cash or trade for western mares. Oxford Down Sheep all ages; Angora Goats \$10.00 each. Jos. P. Jickling, Carman, Man.

For Sale—Cattle and hog ranch, good land, good buildings, stock and implements, endless hay and pasture. Poland China pigs ready to ship. John Sieffert, Winnipegosis, Man.

For Sale—All varieties of fancy pigeons, eight varieties of bantams, trio of black minorcas, trio partridge coochins, also about four hundred birds of different varieties, all well bred birds, cheap to clear. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

Wanted—Persons to grow mushrooms for us during Fall and Winter months. Waste space in cellar or outhouse can be made yield from \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet. The Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

Wanted to buy or rent on crop payments about 320 acres of good, loamy, clean land, with house buildings, implements, etc. Must be near good markets. Apply to D.V., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Dairy Herd for Sale—Young grade cows from pedigreed sires of excellent dairy quality. Also pure-bred young bull (grand breeding). Few cows fresh, balance calving during fall and winter. Address "Dairyman," care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Wanted—Land in Saskatchewan. A United States syndicate wishes to correspond with parties who are holding Railway lands, and are unable to make their payments. Prices must be right. Address U. S. Syndicate, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

For Sale—The E ½ of 3-7-25 west, 85 acres under cultivation, 30 acres summer fallow, the balance hay and pasture, three miles of three-rail fence, lots of hay adjoining land, 2½ miles from Findlay, 5 from Grande Claire. For quick sale, \$2,000, \$500 down, balance easy. One frame house 14 x 20 with a lean to 12 x 14; one stable 24 x 82, all frame, and two granaries and two wells. Apply H. Filteau, Findlay, Man.

For Sale—Fruit and dairy farms, land in large and small lots in the beautiful Salmon Arm Valley, B. C. Mild, healthy climate, good markets, productive soil, immense profits in growing fruit, good boating, fishing, hunting—the tourist's delight. Roads leading to surrounding towns, good investments. Send for booklet. McCallum & Wilcox, Salmon Arm, B. C.

Farmers Attention!—If you need an experienced or inexperienced man to work on your farm write us, stating wages, and we can guarantee to ship you the right man within seven days, free of charge. Address Star Employment Company, 625 Main St., Winnipeg. Phone 6916. Sole agents for G.T.P. Railway. The largest and most up-to-date office in America.

J. C. POPE,

REGINA STOCK FARM,

REGINA, SASK.

Breeder of **AYRSHIRE CATTLE** and **IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE.**

Stock of both Sexes and all ages for sale.

R. D. LAING Stonewall Man, has Minorcas that will please you, also B. P. Rocks, M. B. Turkeys, Pekin and Rouen Ducks. Order now and get the Pick.

TRAP NESTS

Select your layers by using the only **Sanitary, take down, Galvanized Iron Trap nests made.** The simplest and most durable trap nest yet invented. The nest material can be burnt out, thus destroying all disease germs and lice. They are highly recommended by all who use them. **Price 85c. each.** A special reduction will be given on all orders before 1st of October. Write for special offer. Agents wanted. Brett Bros., Dugald, Man.

WANTED

Professor of Field Husbandry for Manitoba Agricultural College. Initial salary \$2000. Applications will be received up to Sept. 20 by G. A. Sproule, Secretary of Board of Directors, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

MEN WANTED in every locality in Canada and the United States to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$83 per month and expenses \$4 p. day. Ready work the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. **WM. R. WARNER MED. CO., London, Ont., Canada.**

the past two weeks, although somewhat lighter during the past week than they were the week before. Below we give accurate figures for the two weeks ending August 29th. We may note, however, that the biggest end of the export business for the season is probably done, and this at a date when the export business for last season had only just begun. One export firm report having sent out more than 10,000 head up to the end of August, having been exporting ever since last April, but they expect to export only about 3,000 more in September and 1,500 head in October. The cattle shipments, however, are very hard to forecast, and perhaps the export business may yet be heavy for some time to come.

For the week ending August 22nd the stock in the yards at Winnipeg were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
C.P.R.	5640	1064	708
C.N.R.	364	572	122
	6004	1636	830
Week ending August 29:—			
C.P.R.	3843	1125	561
C.N.R.	409	382	39
	4252	1507	600

There was exported during these two weeks 5277 cattle; 329 were sent east as butcher cattle; and 2162 were killed locally.

Best export steers are quoted at 4c., freight assumed by purchaser; export cows, 3 to 3½c. freight assumed; butcher's cattle, 2½ to 3½c. delivered here; calves, 4c.; hogs, 6½c.; sheep, 5½ to 6c. delivered here.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCE.

The supply of good dairy butter is just about enough to equal the demand and the chances are that with the declining season the price will advance. Charrest & Bartram quote 20 cents for good pound prints, express paid to Winnipeg with 22c. for extra choice. Good tub butter, 18 cents. Eggs.

There is a light supply of eggs and fresh eggs are quoted at 22 cents per dozen, laid down in Winnipeg. Poultry.

Dressed chickens are worth 15 to 17 cents; fowl, 12½ cents; ducks, 15 cents.

How Our Grain Graded During Past Year.

The business year at the Grain Inspector's office ends with August 31 and, although a few cars of old grain may be mixed in the inspections from Sept. 1st of one year to Sept. 1st of the next may very safely be taken as an indication of the quality of the crop. The complete statement of grain inspected in the Manitoba Division for the year from Sept. 1st, 1907, to August 31st, 1908, has just been made out and is as follows:

SPRING WHEAT.

	Cars inspected in year.
1 Hard	143
1 Northern	6130
2 Northern	9406
3 Northern	9378
No. 4	5154
No. 5	3888
No. 6	2604
Feed	4207
Feed 2	3641
Rejected 1	567
Rejected 2	348
No grade	2878
Rejected	910
Condemned	43
Total	49300

WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	72
No. 2 A. R. W.	229
No. 3 A. R. W.	491
1 White Winter	10
2 White Winter	13
3 White Winter	27
1 Mixed Winter	8
2 Mixed Winter	13
3 Mixed Winter	5
Rejected 1	48

Rejected 2	27
No grade	11
No. 4	270
No. 5	271
No. 6	25
Rejected	2
Feed	19
Feed 2	4

OATS.

Extra No. 1	1
No. 1	102
No. 2 White	1891
3 White Winter	807
No. 2 Mixed	20
Rejected	6037
No Grade	431
Condemned	23

BARLEY.

No. 2	14
No. 3	564
3 Extra	9
No. 4	865
Rejected	382
No Grade	117
Feed	231
Condemned	10

FLAX.

1 Northwestern Manitoba	1079
1 Manitoba	369
Rejected	155
No Grade	13

OTHER LINES.

Speltz, rejected	1
Rye, No. 2	4
Rye, No. 3	2
Rye, rejected	1
Rye, no grade	2
Goose Wheat, No. 3	2

Total all grains

63978



Recently Issued Patents through Ridout and Maybee.

The following is a list of Canadian patents recently issued through the office of Messrs. Ridout & Maybee, Patent Solicitors, Toronto, from whom any further particulars as to the inventions may be obtained. Reducing and treating iron ore, M. Moore and T. Heskett; method and apparatus for storing fruit, F. W. Meakin; wave power apparatus, A. Ravelli; water motor, G. C. Kaitting; metal shingle, Nathaniel Brown; electric conductors for lighting purposes, Isadore Ladoff; electric conductors, Isadore Ladoff; force feed lubricators, C. C. Wakefield; gas and oil furnaces, A. Nicholson; internal combustion engines, Thos. D. Kelly; process of chloridizing ores, C. Hehner, F. Sternburg; linotype machine, J. H. Holbourne, H. A. Longhurst; chair, Hail VanNorman; soda arm or faucet, Norman Howie; J. J. McLaughlin, Ltd.; distributors for linotype machines, Jean P. Tihon; improvement in dynamos, C. A. Vandervel and W. H. Proctor; production of artificial fuel and coke, H. S. Robertson and J. R. Graham; fire-proof winders for films, J. A. Shackelford, T. Griffin; pump, T. W. Pinch; pumps, C. C. Wakefield; electric welding, S. Z. de Ferranti; oil engine, ignition, H. A. Johnston; handle for cross-cut saws, J. C. Dietrich; cable for wire mattresses, T. W. Colleran; carbonic acid bath, A. Zucker; darning frame, E. M. Sparling; rust prevention, J. Spelta; apparatus for controlling gas burners, G. Robson; engraving interior links, C. S. McIntire; side wall register, McClary Manufacturing Co.; combined floor and side wall register, McClary Manufacturing Co.

The Engine Question—A Tip.

It is no longer a question of whether or not the farmer needs an engine—he has already realized many

advantages of having a good engine handy for almost any kind of work. The engines which the International Harvester Company distributes are manufactured on correct mechanical lines. They are required to be of the highest order. That implies not only correct principles, but materials best adapted to uses, and workmanship that cannot be surpassed.

The principles were carefully worked out and tested before manufacture began. The record of service of the engines at work has abundantly established their correctness, as well as the excellence of materials and workmanship. One of the greatest things accomplished is dependability, things that has been accomplished is dependability, a positive response of the engine whenever called upon. An engine that cannot be depended upon to start quickly and positively is of little value anywhere, especially to the farmer whose power jobs require frequent stopping and starting.

Smooth, even running and generation of the full rating of power are other features that are next in importance to dependable starting. Then comes the simplicity and ease of control for which these engines are noted. And lastly, economy. The engines are adapted to the use of gas, gasoline, or denatured alcohol for fuel. Well posted power men agree that whatever the fuel, the minimum is consumed for the power delivered. The engines are made in several styles and range in size from 1 to 25 horsepower. A letter directed to the International Harvester Company of America will secure catalogue and the information you desire promptly.

McClary's New Sask-alta Steel Range.

It may interest our many readers who purpose buying a new steel range in the immediate future to know there has been placed on the market a beautiful range named "Sask-alta." This name was chosen from among 20,000 sent in by various contestants and, of course, is a contraction of the names of the two provinces, "Saskatchewan" and "Alberta."

The Sask-alta Steel Range combines beauty with service, having every known ordinary feature with such special and exclusive patented features as the following: Automatic lift top and broiler door which makes successful broiling easy. Direct draft at front end of stove, which removes all danger of arms being burnt by pots, etc. Double duplex grates which can be removed at the front and which can be shaken separately, therefore saving red fuel. Readily attachable or detachable reservoir which means that without the aid of hammer any person can attach a reservoir to their Sask-alta Range. A series of advertisements explaining the various features of the Sask-alta in detail, will commence in this paper forthwith.

These advertisements were prepared by A. A. Briggs, Advertising Manager, and placed by McConnell & Fergusson, Advertising agency, London.

The McClary Manufacturing Company, Head Office, London, and branches in all leading centres, are the largest manufacturers of stoves and ranges in the British Empire. This Company is national in its scope, and the name "McClary" has become a byword for honesty and square dealing.

10 Year Roofing Guarantee Backed by a Security Co. Bond.

In the advertising columns of this paper the United Roofing and Manufacturing Co. are offering to every purchaser of 3-ply Congo Roofing a National Surety Co. guarantee bond, which covers a period of ten years. This company is one of the largest surety companies in the world, (capital and assets of about \$2,000,000) and when they back a proposition there must be a great deal in it or they would not have risked their reputation on something about which there could be any question.

The Congo people are desirous of making this roofing the most used in



Men should look for this Tag on Chewing Tobacco. It guarantees the high quality of

Black Watch

The Big Black Plug.

2272

the world, and with their usual foresight hit upon this excellent plan of giving the buyer satisfaction as well as increasing their sales. The bond is a plain statement of what they can and will do, and offers such protection as no prospective buyer can afford to overlook. This bond means protection to you.

It isn't necessary to buy the roofing to learn the contents of the bond—which is another pleasant feature. By writing to the Miller-Morse Hardware Co., Winnipeg, or E. S. Prior & Co. Ltd., Victoria, they will be glad to send you information regarding same and sample free.

W. Smith Grubbers.

The carefully arranged catalogue of the W. Smith Grubber Co., La Crescent, Minn., is a most useful booklet. Not only does it fully and accurately describe the exclusive features of the Smith, but it also shows in great detail just how the power is applied to the lifting out of all kinds of stumps. If you have stumps to remove you should send for a copy of the catalogue, mentioning the name of this journal.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 28, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year or three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above, while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

To Butter-makers—and all who buy salt in large quantities,

its cost is no inconsiderable item.

Windsor Salt

goes farther—and does better work. Its cost is really less

—and it makes the butter worth more. Ask your grocer.

Get Five Cents More a Bushel For All Grain You Sell



This is the Machine
that will do it.
Test it FREE
this Fall.

**Handles 1000 Bushels a Day Easily
Cleans and Grades all Grain Per-
fectly. Has seventeen 33in. screens
Saves its Cost Twice a Year. It is
Positively Guaranteed to You.**

THE Chatham Mill is built staunch and strong, with nothing about it to get out of order even under hard and steady usage. It is actually the most modern of all such machines, and is designed to run easily while doing its work perfectly. No other machine of the kind runs anywhere near so EASY as The Chatham Mill because of an ingenious multiplying gear that gives high speed with easy turning. A thousand bushels of grain perfectly cleaned, perfectly graded, is only an ordinary day's work for the Chatham; and this has been exceeded by many users. Fitted with seventeen screens and riddles, of various meshes, of specially galvanized wire of our own production, this Mill handles ANY grain, from millet or flax to Indian corn. It not only cleans, remember,—it grades; takes out the shrunken, immature, imperfect grains as well as the weed seeds, and keeps them separate.

CLEAN and grade your grain before you market it, using the Chatham Mill, specially designed and built for the farmers of Canada's Northwest, and any buyer will pay you a higher price for every bushel of it. Grain buyers know that grain run through this Chatham Mill is clean grain, free from ALL dirt, free from ALL weed-seeds, free from ALL cockle, and absolutely free from oats, wild or tame.

**Positively Guaranteed to Separate
Oats From Wheat**

GRAIN-BUYERS know, as thousands of farmers throughout the land know, that the CHATHAM alone can be positively relied upon to separate oats from wheat. And the Chatham not only cleans the grain right, but grades it accurately. Hundreds of your neighbors use this Mill, both before planting and at selling-time, simply because it pays so well to use it. **TEST IT FOR YOURSELF. TAKE THE MILL ON THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** Test it at our risk, upon our binding guarantee that it will separate oats from wheat or oats from barley faster and better than any other machine on earth.

**Try it a Month For Nothing
Take Two Years to Pay for it in**

SEND NOW for this Chatham Mill, which is a combined separator, grader and fanning mill,—not merely a fanning-mill alone, like the others. Write for one to the shipping place nearest your home. The Mills are carried in stock at all my warehouses, ready for immediate shipment on shortest notice. Get one quick. Test it thoroughly in any way that seems to you fair. Then, when it makes good with you, pay for it in two years' time,—it will have paid for itself long before that, over and over again. Take it, test it, and let it prove to you that

It Runs Easiest and Fastest

WE build special fanning mills for every farming region on earth; and this is the mill built specially for the Canadian Northwest. It is the one machine that perfectly separates oats from wheat,—it is guaranteed to do that to your entire satisfaction. The proof that it WILL satisfy you is put right in your own hands by the Thirty Day Free Trial we offer you. That trial will prove positively why and how this Mill adds fully five cents a bushel to the value of any grain you sell, and ten or more cents a bushel to the value of seed grain.

CHATHAM FANNING MILL Grader and Separator

Manson Campbell says: Before the C. P. R. reached the West, my mills were there. I have been building fanning mills since 1867; and I KNOW HOW. I am THE specialist in this oats from wheat proposition; and you can take my personal word for it that this Mill will do every single thing said for it in this advertisement.



Manson Campbell

**Send for Free Book and
Details of Trial Offer**

Repairs and the latest improved Attachments for Separating Oats from Wheat can be attached to Chatham Mill sold during past few years—apply to Brandon, Man., or Calgary, Alta., for particulars. The Chatham Fanning Mill was awarded the first prize at the Paris, Buffalo and St. Louis World's Fairs. It is miles ahead of them all.

Stocks carried at each of these warehouses ready for quick shipment

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Limited, CHATHAM, ONT.

Address My Nearest Place—BRANDON,

MOOSE JAW,

CALGARY

402

Sow Clean Grain—Better Crops

Sell Clean Grain—Higher Prices

War on Weeds—Less Labor